The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Decision—West Point Examinations—Death of an Indian Agent—Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has notified the United States District Attorney, in New-York City, that the decision of Judge Blatchford in the "Imitation Sparkling Wine case" is acquiesced in, and that an appeal will not be taken. The main point of the decision was, that the manufacturer had the right to inject carbonic acid gas into wine made of grapes grown in the United States without paying a tax.

THE WEST POINT EXAMINATION.

Secretary Belknap left Washington at noon to-day for West Point, to be present at the annual examination of the military cadets.

The President will leave Washington on Thursday for Long Branch. He will be accompanied by his family. From Long Branch the President will proceed to West Point to attend the examination exercises at the Military Academy.

VERIFICATION OF A BOUNDARY LINE.

Major George P. Anderson, Fifth Artillery, has been ordered to Plattsburg, N. Y., and will verify the boundary line line located by a board of officers, of the right of way across the military reservation at that place, and of the lot of land within the same to be released to the New-York and Canada Railroad Company, under the act of Congress approved June, 1872, and the amendatory act of March 3, 1873.

TRAVELING ALLOWANCE TO ENLISTED MEN.

E. B. Curtis, Acting Second Controller, has decided that under the act of March 3, 1867, providing for traveling allowances to California and Nevada volunteers discharged in New-Mexico, Arizona and Utah, at points distant from places of enlistment, that when such distance is less than 300 miles, the soldier cannot be regarded as having been discharged at a point distant from the place of enlistment within the meaning of the law.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Thomas N. Chase, of Georgia, to be agent for the Indians at the Green Bay Agency, in Wisconsin; Matthew J. Dutcher and William Halford, to be gunners in the Navy; Alexander Mack and Henry P. Grace, to be boatswains in the Navy. The following Postmasters were appointed: Humphrey F. Brooks, at Barre, Mass., vice Wilson, resigned; John T. Weathers, at Harrisonville, Mo., vice Mather, resigned; W. E. Williams, Orangeburg Courthouse, S. C., vice De Mars, suspended under the Tenure-of-office law.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the patent of Henry Webb, of Chicago, for angular railroad bars.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN AGENT.

The Indian Bureau has received intelligence of the death, at San Bernardino, Cal., of E. F. Hammond, Indian Agent of the Colorado River Reservation in Arizona, while en route to his agency.

CURRENCY AND BANK STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $230,000; shipments, $585,000; shipments of notes, $730,000; amount held by the Treasurer as security for the National Bank circulation, $389,-768,500, and for deposits of public moneys, $15,-610,000. National Bank notes outstanding at this date, $344,985,566; national gold bank notes outstanding, $1,779,900.

REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS OF 1862.

Treasurer Spinner yesterday sent to the holders of the called bonds of 1862, the sum of $6,500,-000 in gold checks, to pay the principal and interest due on the 1st of June.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The amount of internal revenue receipts to-day was $631,011; total for the month, $12,353,-107; grand total, $106,016,222. The total receipts for the fiscal year are only $3,983,778 less than the estimate of the commissioner for the entire fiscal year, and the present indications are that the receipts during June will be at least $3,000,-000 in excess of the estimates.

RECENT TREASURY DECISIONS.

Duties on Wines—The Silk-Cotton Controversy—Other Decisions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The following decisions of the Treasury Department respecting customs duties are now promulgated:

DUTIES ON WINES.

In accordance with a recent decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, in the case of Bensusan vs. Murphy, late Collector of the Port, (reversing its former rulings,) holds that the following provisions of section 21, act of July 14, 1870, for assessment of duty on wines, viz., "on wines of all kinds imported in bottles, and not otherwise herein provided for, the same rate per gallon as wines imported in casks," is to be construed as imposing on such wines only the specific duty imposed by the preceding paragraph on wines imported in casks, and not the ad valorem duty. The other points passed upon by the court in this case have been reserved for further consideration.

THE SILK-COTTON CONTROVERSY.

Cotton edge, or Bozeaux and cord edge, or round edge ribbon, composed chiefly of silk, but with an admixture of cotton in the edge, have heretofore been classified for duty under the provisions of section 8, act June 30, 1864, for ribbons, (which has been held by the department to be confined to silk ribbons, or goods commercially known as such,) upon the understanding that such goods are, notwithstanding the admixture of cotton, commercially known as silk ribbons. Upon a review of this question, however, the department has come to the conclusion, from the united testimony of a large number of merchants in the ribbon trade, that the articles in question are not commercially known as "silk ribbons," and are, therefore, not dutiable under the special provisions for ribbons above referred to. Such articles are consequently dutiable under the provisions in the last clause of said section for "all manufactures of silk of which silk is the component material of chief value not otherwise provided for," and the former rulings of the department upon this question are hereby modified accordingly.

WITHDRAWALS FROM ENTRY.

The Secretary also makes the following decision:

Where withdrawal entry of goods from warehouse for consumption was initiated before the date of importation, but the duties were not paid until after the expiration of the year, (the goods being still in bonded warehouse,) it is held that, by reason of the fact the duties were not paid within the year, the ten per cent. ad valorem duty accrued.

WHAT IS CHICORY.

Chicory, in the form of a paste, put up in small packages of uniform size, and marked and labeled with the name of the manufacturer, is held not to be the "chicory root not ground, or unground," provided for in section 1, act June 6, 1872, but prepared chicory, provided for in section 11, act June 11, 1864, at the rate of five cents per pound.

FIRE-CRACKERS TOO LARGE.

Large-sized fire-crackers, commonly known as double-headers, are held dutiable under general provisions for fire-crackers in section 22, act March 2, 1861. The kind of fire-crackers provided for in act of June 6, 1872, is limited to those which are about one and a half or two inches long, and which are usually imported eighty in a pack.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Additional Lists of Losses and Insurances.

BOSTON, May 31.—Among the insurance companies who lost by the fire yesterday are the following: Oriental, of Hartford, $10,000; Hamburg, of Bremen, $28,000; German-American, of New-York, $20,000; Manhattan, of New-York, $15,000; Guardian, of New-York, $14,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $10,000; Merchants', of New-York, $9,500; Brewers' and Malsters', $15,-000; Royal, of London, $20,000; Queens, of London, $25,000; North British, $9,500; London Assurance, $20,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $80,000; Commerce, of Albany, $2,500. The Ætna had $9,000 on Mr. Turner's property on Essex-street, on which there was also $1,000 in the Firemen's Fund. J. Rossle had an insurance of $12,500 in the Lancashire, of Liverpool. Mullen, Ide & Co. had $5,000 in the American Central, of St. Louis; $2,500 in the Williamsburg City, Long Island, and $5,000 in the Fire Association, of Philadelphia. J. W. Brackett, dealer in pianos, was insured for $7,500 in the offices represented by Goodman & Co.: Clinton, $2,000; Ætna, $12,-000; Phœnix, $12,000; Niagra, $9,000.

Ellis, Hollis & Co. estimate the losses of the companies represented by them at about $100,-000. The Imperial, of London, had $14,000. An investigation of Mr. Chickering's insurance gives $91,000 in all.

The Continental, of New-York, had $5,000 for Hawley & Folsom, $1,500 for Robert Newman, $3,000 for Emerson, $5,000 for H. F. Miller, and $6,500 to another firm.

The North American, of New-York, among other losses, had a policy of $25,000 on the Brown property in Essex-street.

F. S. Phelps' office loses the following amounts: Brewers', of Milwaukee, $12,500; Citizens', of Newark, $10,000; Roger Williams, of Providence, R. I., $7,500; New-York, of Yonkers, $2,500; the Eliot Insurance Company of Boston, $4,000; The American Central Insurance Company, of St. Louis, $11,000; the North British and Mercantile insurance Company, 9,500; the Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco, $10,000; The Commerce Insurance Company, of Albany, $2,500.

Joseph Bevan, of No. 419 Washington-street, had $12,000 insurance, equally divided among the Home, Germania, and Hanover, of New-York, and the Quincy and Mutual offices.

Hawley, Folsom & Martin were insured for $5,000 in the Union and Mutual, of Philadelphia, and $5,000 in the Continental.

The Hartford companies lose $88,000, as follows: Ætna, $30,000; Hartford, $15,000; Phœnix, $14,000; Connecticut, $11,000; Orient, $10,000; National, $8,000.

The losses of some of the New-York companies are stated as follows: Republic, $6,500; Exchange, $5,000; Hoffman, $7,500.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 31.—The Black River Fire Insurance Company, of Watertown, has a small loss on one policy only in Boston.

Another Fire.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—A fire broke out last evening in an old wooden building on Union-street, occupied by various parties as paint shops, and a carriage repository. The damage is about $2,500; insured.

Views of Chief Engineer Damrell.

In a conversation with Chief Engineer Damrell a reporter of the Boston *Journal* obtained the following statements:

The following companies were on the ground in from four to ten minutes after the first alarm has been sounded: Engine 7, East-street; Engine 3, Dover-street; Engine 10, Revere-street; Engine 6, Wall-street; Engine 4, Bulfinch-street; Engine 8, Salem-street; Engine 15, Broadway, corner of Federal-street; Hose Companies 1, 2, 3, 8 and 9. Engineer Smith was on Washington-street, opposite Boylston-street, when the alarm sounded, and immediately went to the rear of Haley, Morse & Boyden's, and states that the four stories were in a light blaze, the flames leaping twenty feet from the window, across the street. Capts. Jacobs and Green were both on the ground before the first alarm had done striking.

On the arrival of the Chief, a general alarm was ordered by him, and messages sent to Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, West Roxbury, and Quincy for help. The wind was blowing fresh and the prospect was such as warranted the sending of the telegrams. Engineers Green and Reagan assumed charge of the east side of Washington-street, and immediately entered upon the duties of the moment. The Chief recognized the prompt and efficient services of the militia, who acted under his orders. In regard to the sounding of the alarm there can be no doubt, from the testimony of all parties in the rear of Washington-street, who discovered the bursting out of the flames, that there was considerable delay. As to the promptness of the department, each piece of apparatus, as well as hosemen, came in to the fire as fast as horse could bring them, and the time of harnessing is not over twenty-five seconds, as the companies are drilled in that one hour each day, and the time noted returned to head-quarters every week.

In this fire is illustrated the advantages of standing pipes like the one in front of the Oriental Tea-store. Had one been in front of the Chickering Building and Globe Theatre, the same would have done much service in wetting down the fronts of those buildings and prevented ignition from the outside. The fight to save the Chickering Building was a protracted one, and various expedients were resorted to, but without avail. The first attention of the department was given to the surroundings in the rear of Washington-street, west side. As the fire has left it, the fringes are of the most combustible material, and it was these that threatened to extend the flames to Tremont-street. Of the more tinder-like structures left are Whittier's large carriage manufactory, buildings filled with chemicals, a large stable, a block of wooden tenement-houses, the open and uncompleted *Pilot* building, and these all within a hundred feet of the rapidly-burning Haley, Morse and Boyden furniture manufactory and the Bonney stable. Had the fire been allowed to spread in this direction, the Masonic Temple must inevitably have been destroyed, and with it the magnificent hotels, Boylston and Pelham. But by the persistency of the department the flames were held in check almost where they began. Some idea of the combustible material of the furniture manufactory may be learned from the fact that in one story alone some twenty barrels of varnish were stored, for use in the business, while also the material of the manufactory was of a like combustible nature.

On the eastern boundary there are standing scorched ells of warehouses that are old in construction, and have more than the usual amount of exterior wood finish; also buildings slightly touched, that are filled with boxes and light manufacturing materials. The buildings on the southern boundary, on the opposite side of Essex-street, less than fifty feet from the now standing shell masonry that sent its volume of flames and brand in burning out, had also a large amount of combustible finish.

To fight this four-acre fire of buildings, by a careful inspection, the department had access, it seems, to the first section through Bumstead-place, off Boylston-street; Haymarket-place, off Mason-street; Avery-place, and Washington-street. To the second section, Essex-street, Brimmer-place, and Washington-street. By consulting the map we find that the first section, from Washington-street to Haymarket-place, is from 250 to 300 feet; from Avery-street to Boylston-street is nearly 400 feet, and on the second section, from Washington-street to Brimmer-place, is some 400 feet, and from Essex-street to Hayward-place is 300 feet, all built over. And for a water supply there are hydrants located—one on the corner of Essex and Washington, one on the corner of Hayward and Washington, one on the corner of Harrison-avenue and Essex, one on the corner of Boylston-place and Boylston-street, one on the corner of Boylston-street and Lowell-place, one in Mason-street, at the junction of Avery, and one in Avery-place. Reservoirs—One on the corner of Essex and Washington, and one on Washington, near Suffolk-place.

Treatment of the Blacks in the South.

It is encouraging to find so influential a Democratic paper as the Galveston (Texas) *News* talking as follows of the relations of the whites and blacks of the South:

> Even in slavery times our wealthiest slave-owners did not deem it disparaging to treat colored persons with civility. Indeed, far more consideration was manifested toward such persons generally in the South than by the Northern people, who made such hollow professions of sympathy for that race. And now that political equality has been guaranteed to that race by the Constitution and laws of our country, we think it should be deemed a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to them, to cultivate friendly relations with them. Such relations are undoubtedly necessary to the happiness and well-being of both races, and to the general prosperity of the South, while they are perfectly consistent with the difference God himself has made in their social position. While our laws have established political equality, human legislation can no more establish social equality than it can annihilate the organic differences which God has made between the two races. Such equality is as repugnant to the more intelligent and respectable of the colored people as to the white race. But what they have a right to claim is to be treated with strict justice, with civility, with kindness, and with a due consideration for all their rights under the laws of the country. The future welfare and prosperity of the South probably depends more upon cultivating the proper friendly relations between the two races than upon any other cause.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Close of the Academic Year—Names of the Graduating Class.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, May 31.—The academic year at the Naval Academy closed to-day with the usual distribution of diplomas to the graduates, twenty-eight of whom rank now as full midshipmen and officers of the line. Five are made engineers, and one, a Japanese student at the institution by courtesy of the Government, returns to his native country. At 9:30 A. M. the battalion formed and received Secretary Robeson, while the ship Santee honored him with a military salute of seventeen guns. At 10:15 the midshipmen marched to the chapel, where the exercises were opened by prayer. Rear Admiral Davis then delivered the address to the graduates. The battalion immediately formed again, and after a dress parade the graduates were marched to the front, and addressed by Secretary Robeson. As they moved forward the band played "Getting out of the Wilderness." Secretary Robeson then distributed the diplomas. The following are the names of the graduating class in the order of merit:

Wm. H. Shuelse, Missouri; C. W. Deering, Maine; G. Fowler, Massachusetts; T. B. Howard, at large, (Presidential appointee,) W. C. Cowles, Connecticut; S. W. B. Diehl, Pennsylvania; C. J. Badger, at large; A. A. Michelson, at large; L. Young, Kentucky; R. F. Nicholson, New-Orleans; J. P. Underwood, Michigan; F. A. Wilnir, New-York; F. Tyler, Michigan; H. Morrell, New-York; C. F. Putnam, Illinois; E. B. Underwood, at large; A. L. Case, at large; W. F. Halsey, Louisiana; M. A. Shufeldt, Connecticut; S. C. Lemly, North Carolina; W. Winder, New-Hampshire; T. E. Muse, Maryland; J. B. Robinson, at large; J. W. Bean, North Carolina; A. Reynolds, Maryland; C. B. T. Moore, Illinois; Z. Z. Matzmulla, Empire of Japan; T. E. D. W. Veeder, New-York.

The low standing of Matzmulla is owing to some such omission as failing to recite his first year in the Academy—possibly on account of his English, or the want of it.

THE MODOCS.

Return of Gen. Davis to Camp—Number of Prisoners Taken.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Advices from the lava beds state that Gen. Davis, accompanied by Fairchild, three soldiers, one correspondent, Bogus Charley, Steam-boat Frank, Hooker Jim, and Shack Nasty Jim, has returned to Boyle's Camp safely from his scout. Bogus Charley, Curly-headed Doctor, and other Indians went on an independent scout after Capt. Jack, and were expected back at the camp yesterday. Several Modocs in the vicinity of Fairchild's camp are anxious to surrender. The total number of Modoc prisoners in the hands of the troops is nineteen men, twenty-three squaws, and thirty children. Twenty-five remain with Capt. Jack, and are well armed and mounted.

A courier is expected to arrive at Yreka to-morrow, (Sunday.)

ILLINOIS.

Programme of Arrangements for the Chicago Jubilee.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.—The Jubilee Committee have announced their full programme, in which they are joined by the local authorities and the Park Board, and have designated two full days for the jubilee. The concerts will be led by Gilmore, and will take place on Thursday, June 5, in the Depot Coliseum. On Friday a grand carriage cortége will visit the park, and an entire circuit of the city on the Belt Steam Railway, for the first time used for passenger-cars, will be made. On Saturday a grand steam-boat excursion will take place on the lake. Under the half-fare arrangements on the railroads, people are already coming by thousands from all points to see the new Chicago and the Rebuilding Jubilee.

An Accomplice of the Kansas Murderers Commits Suicide.

PARSONS, Kansas, May 31.—County Attorney Ward returned yesterday from Texas with the body of Nicholas Mouin or Marion, supposed to have been an accomplice of the Bender family, the Kansas assassins. At Denison he made some important confessions, and promised to tell all he knew about the Benders when he reached this city; but when near Atoka Station, Indian Territory, he shot himself in the head with a revolver, inflicting a wound from which he died. It seems to be certain that the Benders are now in Texas, making their way to the Rio Grande River to cross into Mexico.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 1—1 A. M.—The barometer remains high, with low temperature, south-easterly and south-westerly winds, and generally clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States and the lower lake region; north-easterly to south-easterly winds, high but diminishing pressure, cool, clear weather on the upper lakes and in the North-west, and thence to Kentucky and Missouri; north-easterly winds, rising barometer, cool and cloudy weather prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States and the lower lakes, south-easterly and southerly winds, high but diminishing pressure, cool, clear, and partly cloudy weather; for the upper lakes and the North-west, and thence to the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, high barometer, low temperature, cloudy weather and occasional rain. Reports are missing from the upper lakes and South-west.

Central Park Weather Report.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., May 31, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 30.075 inches; maximum at 1 P. M., May 31, 30.420 inches; minimum at 0h. 0m. A. M., May 25, 29.822 inches; range, .598 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 69.1°; maximum at 4 P. M., May 28, 87°; minimum at 4 A. M., May 31, 50°; range, 37°. Remarks—May 30, rain from 8:45 P. M. to 4:30 P. M.; amount of water, .02 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 942 miles.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 57°; 6 A. M., 53½°; 9 A. M., 57°; 12 M., 61°; 4 P. M., 72°; 6 P. M., 69°; 9 P. M., 60½°; 12 P. M., 59°. Average temperature yesterday, 61⅝°. Average temperature for the week, 69 5-7°.

Fatal Accidents in Chicago on Decoration Day.

CHICAGO, May 31.—A sad accident occurred here yesterday. While a battery of two guns for firing a salute in honor of the decoration was turning a corner, one of the carriages was overturned, and Daniel Daly and John Conway, who were seated thereon, were thrown under the wheels. Daly was killed instantly and Conway was fatally injured.

A street-car driver, named Charles Martelle, while reaching over the dashboard to throw a switch with his car-hook, was kicked in the head by one of the horses and fatally injured.

Fatal Accident on Lake Winiquam.

LACONIA, N. H., May 31.—Fred. Goss, aged seventeen, was drowned in Lake Winiquam this afternoon by the capsizing of a boat in which he was sailing. He was an orphan, and has a brother residing in Salem.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Gloomy Prospects—Pregnant Questions—Attitude of the Press—A Correspondent in Duress—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

The political atmosphere is getting thicker and blacker, Republicans and Conservatives exhausting the vocabulary of invective, and those dreaded enemies of slave-owners and ultras, the discussion of politics and soi-disant politicians, have become acclimatized at last. Some alarmists firmly believe that ere long blood will flow in the streets of Havana, and that the political discussion of the many ills which afflict this disturbed country will suredly be its ruin and that of its inhabitants. The Republicans are of opinion that a judicious examination into affairs, practical steps toward the abolition of slavery, and the assimilation of Cuban to Spanish laws are the only remedies for the existing hatred between Spaniards and Cubans. But while these views are merely expressed, and nothing is put into practice, everybody, including the leaders on both sides, gropes in the dark, and no definite platform, or anything from which it could be formed, has as yet been agreed upon. The Captain General holds aloof, and only suggests what, in his opinion, the ultras and Republicans ought to do and how to go about it.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The slavery and election questions are the most urgent. On the evening of the 20th a meeting of planters was held at the house of Don José E. Moré, to discuss, for perhaps the fiftieth time, that *pons asinorum* of Cuban legislation—the subject of slavery. This meeting was called in accordance with a hint which Señor Moré had received from the Captain General, and was attended by all the planters who happened to be in town. Don Julian de Zulueta, of Casino fame, spoke strongly, advocating measures which would solve or tend to solve the question, but what those measures are to be can never be agreed upon at any of these meetings, which have for the last few months become quite the order of the day. The planters understand only too well that slavery has had its day, and fearful of the result of the discussion which is sure to take place on the assembling of the Cortes in Madrid, are working hard to get things into such a shape that a compromise may be possible if the Government is determined on extreme measures. Another meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Casino Español, attended not only by the planters in Havana, but also by a deputation from Cardenas. It is quite evident that the planters think their time is getting short, and that if they wish legislation on the social question to accord with their views, they must act at once and together, or they will probably find that the new Cortes will receive no overtures or half measures from those who refuse to march with the ideas of the day. Another society of planters is being organized to put into shape the colonization scheme, (imitating that of the Cuban General Goicouria,) to bring natives of Northern Spain as colonists to this island. These colonists, although they have hands, feet, a heart and feelings as well as Chinamen have, could never be treated like Chinamen, and woe to the overseer who would lay an Asturian or Galacian on his face and give him twenty-five lashes. A scarcity of overseers in that particular portion of the country would be the natural consequence. Still another scheme is talked about, several meetings having been held on the subject, namely: Not to bring any more Chinamen to the island, and to replace the want of laboring hands by going to Africa and bringing negroes under the same conditions as those the Chinamen are brought here upon now. The apostles of this scheme urge in its support that it will take these negroes nearly all their lives to learn a little Spanish, and that they work more and are more stupid, all of which are prime qualities in the eyes of a Cuban planter, when the question is one of labor. But all these schemes must necessarily be modified, or fall to the ground altogether, the moment the new Cortes assemble in Spain. I heard it stated yesterday that President Figueras had telegraphed to Captain General Pieltain, requesting him to urge quick and decisive action among the planters throughout the island, so that the Cortes could listen to any suggestions on their part making the proposed abolition of slavery less heavy on the slave-owners. It is doubtful whether the owners will be able to present any plan which the Cortes can take into consideration.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS.

The recriminations between the Ultra and Republican Press continue. The former party has modified its tone considerably, not excepting the changeable *Voz de Cuba*, which the *Tribuno* and *Palomo* accuse of being a Carlist organ. The *Diario*, as if ashamed of having spoken about politics, has again returned to its old system of writing editorials on agriculture. The *España* newspaper has not appeared for several days, the censorship having prohibited the publication of the editorials. It is reported that Mr. Marquez Sterling, the editor, sent a slip to the Censor's office which contained the following phrase: "We cease publication, as we see that the time has not come allowing a Spaniard born in the island of Cuba to write with as much freedom as a Spaniard born in Europe." The Secretary sent for Mr. Sterling, and went to see Gen. Pieltain, who is reported to have used the following words: "Mr. Sterling, your articles have been suppressed, because I consider their appearance would be ill-timed. Keep them, and within a few weeks you will be able to publish them. I want your journal to exist, and beg of you to withdraw your determination to discontinue its publication." Mr. Sterling then remarked: "But, General, the *Tribuno* publishes articles much stronger than any I have written!" To which Gen. Pieltain replied: "That is an error; the *Tribuno's* articles are merely rough attacks, while yours are written with great thought, and would produce just now a revolution." The *España*, since then, has informed its subscribers that they must wait a little longer for the paper, as the Censor has prohibited again the appearance of new editorials. Another Republican journal, the *Republica Española*, follows in the footsteps of the *Tribuno* in its exposure of wrongs, but presents a much handsomer appearance than its companion. The expected *Legalidad* will undoubtedly give the so-called Conservatives a hard blow, as its editors are the most talented of any in the field.

QUARANTINE ACCOMMODATION.

The quarantine on vessels from New-Orleans has been temporarily abolished. The sufferings which some of the quarantined passengers had to undergo can hardly be described. An old ferry-boat is the only quarantine ship which the "grand civilizing nation of America" (vide *Constancia*) owns in this island. Two rooms, each 20 feet long by 6 feet wide, are built on the guards of the boat. In one of these rooms two gentlemen with their wives and children, strangers to each other, a single lady, and another man were cooped up for eleven days. The famous ferry-boat is not even provided with a closet. If the *Constancia* would take this matter in hand, its adherents, for shame's sake, might remedy an outrage on inoffensive people.

ARREST OF A CORRESPONDENT.

At 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning the Chief of Police presented himself at the residence of Mr. L. A. Price, Havana correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, and requested him to consider himself a prisoner. Mr. Price was taken to jail at first, but in a few minutes was removed to the Cabaña Fort, opposite Havana, where he has since been confined in cell No. 50, and up to this morning has not been allowed to communicate with his family or friends. In cases like that of Mr. Price, the want of a consul who knows the Spanish character and their way of doing things, and who at the same time understands something of diplomacy, makes itself painfully felt. But it is high time that something be done to put a stop to the peculiar fashion in vogue here of arresting a man without telling him or anybody else of what crime or misdemeanor he has been accused, and without confronting him with the accuser, and of placing him in a dirty cell. If Mr. Price has been guilty of any offense against Spain, it is but just that he should be tried for it; but even if he has done something, it is against all rules and reason to place him in solitary confinement, and not even inform him of the charges against him. It is currently stated that he has been arrested on account of his connection with the O'Kelly matter, and accused of having forwarded some letters which the latter sent from the insurrected districts. But the cases of O'Kelly and Price are very dissimiliar, and if the former has been in connection with the insurgents and laid himself liable to be tried or treated as a spy or Cuban emissary, Mr. Price has not done so. The arrest of Mr. Price was undoubtedly made at the instigation of the Judge having O'Kelly's case in hand, and it is hoped that the United States will take the most active steps to secure the instantaneous release of Mr. Price, unless the Spanish Government can bring any substantial charges against him.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

It is currently reported that Captain General Pieltain forwarded his resignation by telegraph on Thursday, utterly disgusted at the state of affairs existing here....Mr. Ramon Maria Araiztegui, Political Secretary under Valmaseda, publishes a card refusing the candidacy to a membership of the Cortes; as the elections will not be held for some time, and as the Republicans will undoubtedly obtain a change in the Election laws, so as to allow the working classes to vote, Mr. Araiztegui has not lost much by refusing an uncertain honor....The Republican party has sent a telegram to Madrid asking for a radical change of the Election law; as it stands, the pro-slavery party would have everything their own way....A great deal of sickness has been caused by the bad quality of the drinking water, and it is generally believed that most of the yellow fever cases proceed from that cause....The steam-ship Dacia sailed for Jamaica, to pick up the lost Panama and Porto Rico cables, having laid successfully the new Key West cable....The *Gaceta* publishes a decree ordering the preparations of a plan for a mint which the Junta of the Debt recommends building. As there is no money to buy silver and gold, and no money to pay the present debt, the construction of the mint would result like the winning of an elephant in a raffle....An alligator lying in a creek near Colon saw two lads, of about twelve years, walking close by, and suddenly gave them chase. One boy got off, but the other received a blow from the alligator's tail, and was rapidly dragged toward the creek, and there devoured.

QUASIMODO.

BASE-BALL.

Harvard Defeats Yale in the Freshman Match.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, May 31, 1873.

Ever since 1868 Yale has won every Freshman match until to-day, when Harvard defeated her in a very loosely played and uninteresting game of some two hours' length. The recent decision of the Boating Convention at Worcester was applied to base-ball, so that two members of the Yale nine were from the Scientific School, but notwithstanding this advantage they were easily defeated by Harvard. The Yale nine played as though expecting defeat, and to their anxious backers it seemed as though they trifled away the game by carelessness. A running catch by Wells in the ninth inning, as well as the general play of the Harvard catcher and Yale pitcher, deserves notice. The following is the score:

HARVARD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	YALE.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Ernst, 2d b.	3	2	3	Wells, l. f.	1	1	2
Moody, s. s.	3	3	0	Dawes, 3d b.	0	1	0
Kip, p.	3	1	1	Hodgman, r. f.	1	0	0
Perry, c.	1	0	8	Kean, 2d b.	0	1	3
Richards, 1st b.	5	3	8	Van Buren, p.	0	0	1
Tyng, 3d b.	4	2	4	Maybury, 1st b.	0	0	13
Holman, l. f.	2	0	0	Phillips, l. f.	0	1	5
Harrison, c. f.	1	0	1	De Forest, c. f.	0	1	1
Wheeler, r. f.	3	0	2	Linsley, s. s.	2	2	2
Total	25	11	27	Total	4	7	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Yale	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	—4
Harvard	1	2	0	3	5	6	2	0	6	—25

Umpire—S. P. Williams, Yale, '73.

Match Between the Athletics and Atlantics.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The base-ball game between the Athletics and Atlantics was witnessed by about 1,000 spectators. The game was magnificent, and the batting of the Athletics, especially that of Fisler, Sutton, and Clapp, was very fine. The umpiring was very satisfactory. The fielding of the Athletics was at first rather loose. Dehlman was badly hit in the face by a foul from his own bat in the seventh inning, but after ten minutes resumed play. Clapp and Barlow were also hit by fouls. The following is the score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—5
Athletics	1	1	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	—10

Bases on Clean Hits—Athletics, 20; Atlantics, 9.
Bases on Errors—Athletics, 5; Atlantics, 2.
Bases on Balls—Athletics, 0; Atlantics, 1.

The umpire was George Hall, of the Baltimores. The time of the game was 2 hours and 30 minutes.

The Bostons and the Mutuals.

BOSTON, May 31.—In a game of base-ball played here to-day between the Bostons, of this city, and the Mutuals, of New-York, the former were victorious by a score of 16 to 9.

The Proposed Arrangements Between the Milwaukie and St. Paul and Chicago and North-Western Railroads.

MILWAUKIE, May 31.—A Madison dispatch says that Assistant Attorney General Spooner has given an opinion that the proposed pooling arrangement between the Milwaukie and St. Paul and the Chicago and North-western Railroad Companies is contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the State laws of 1867, and that if such arrangement is consummated it would be his duty to apply to the Supreme Court for leave to bring actions of quo warranto against these corporations.

Arrival of the Hong Kong Steamer at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The British steamer Quang Se, from Hong Kong, arrived here this morning, and is anchored at the quarantine grounds. All on board are well. The following is a list of the passengers destined for New-York: H. C. Skeggs, H. Ohl, C. H. Leicester, J. Allaber, Paymaster; S. D. Hurlbut, United States Army, and Capt. Lloyd. One hundred and fifty tons of freight on board is consigned to New-York, and will be forwarded overland.

Much interest is felt in the race which comes off to-day, between Jerome and Elmo, at Oakland Park.

Last Day of the Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 31.—This was the last day of the Nashville Trotting Association meeting. The purse for 2:45 horses was won by Josephine. Time—2:40½, 2:38½, 2:51½.

The second race for 2:38 horses was won by Little Mack. Time—2:39¾, 2:39½, 2:36¼.

Decision in a Paper-Bag Patent Case.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 31.—The patent case of the Union Paper-bag Company and Chatfield & Woods against Thomas Nixon, Morris H. Nixon, and William O. Anderson, had a new hearing to-day, Judges Emmons, Swayne, and Ewing decreed in favor of the validity of patents issued in favor of Rice & Petto, and that the complainants might recover profits, costs, and damages, and that a perpetual injunction be issued.

THE KANSAS MURDERS.

Arrest of Two of the Bender Family.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 31.—A young man supposed to be young Bender, a son of the well-known Kansas murderer, was arrested in West Liberty, Iowa, to-day, and a woman, thought to be Mrs. Bender, was arrested at Oxford, Iowa. There seems to be little doubt as to their identity. Both of the parties are held for further developments.

CANADA.

The Seal Fisheries—Wreck of an American Schooner.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 31.—The steamer Prince Edward Island, for Liverpool, with a cargo of oats, left Charlottetown on Thursday.

The steam-ship Austrian, from Liverpool and St. John, N. F., arrived to-day. She brings Newfoundland news, which states that the steam-ship Vanguard arrived at Harbor Grace the 28th, from the seal fisheries, (her second trip,) with 4,500 old seals. With the exception of a few vessels detained in the ice, the whole fleet have returned. The catch has been good, amounting to nearly 500,000 seals.

A letter received at St. John, from Grand Bank, dated April 10, says some men from Fortune, a few days since, stated that a vessel, apparently an American fishing schooner, drifted into Dantzic Cove on the 28th of March last, about sixteen miles from Fortune, bottom upward. She appeared to have been laden with herring. Her upper works were all destroyed, and she had no sails, anchors or boats. In the forecastle was found the body of a man much decomposed. Neither marks nor name were on his clothing or body, nor any trace of the rest of the crew. There was on board an empty firkin, on the inner side of the corner of which was the following, written in pencil: "Schooner Tharwalden, Capt. G. Phillips, Gloucester, Mass.; finished loading sixth of February with herrings; went into St. Jacks same evening bound home. All well ——— R. McEachen, Gloucester; Joseph Fits, Gloucester, Mass."

Capt. Leblec and three men of the Government schooner La Canadienne were drowned to-day, at Grand River, by the capsizing of a boat in a squall.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Dix has signed the Civil Damages Liquor-selling bill.

The stock of flour in Cincinnati yesterday in the hands of receivers, jobbers, and millers was 30,198 barrels.

Robert Atwood was yesterday sentenced to twenty years in the Louisville Penitentiary, for forgery and embezzlement.

The thermometer at Lewiston, Me., yesterday morning, was down to 35°, a change of 52° since Wednesday. Slight frosts are reported on the low grounds.

Dr. Brown, who was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing for assaulting Murray, the New-York gas-bill collector, died in the prison at 9 o'clock on Friday night.

Ben. Scobee, who killed Ben. Parish, at Bowling Green, Ky., some weeks since, committed suicide in that place, Thursday night. He was driven to the deed by remorse.

A special dispatch reports the murder of a negro in Hanover County, Ky., by another negro, resulting from an altercation over seven cents. The murderer was lodged in jail.

Hudson Dusenbery, of Middletown, N. Y., aged seventeen years, was drowned while swimming in Dewsnap's pond in Mechanicstown, late Friday afternoon. The body was recovered.

The steam-ship George Cromwell, some days overdue, from New-York, has not yet reached New-Orleans. Several steamers from the Gulf come up yesterday, but they bring no tidings of the missing vessel.

John Spang, of Dayton, Ohio, was killed at Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday morning, while uncoupling cars on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. He was thrown upon the track, and his head severed from his body.

George Leech, of Philadelphia, has been arrested for causing the death of his father-in-law, David Ward. Leech asserts that he was attacked by Ward, and in self-defense threw a brick causing the fatal wound.

Mr. Hespeler arrived at Clifton, Ont., yesterday, with three of the Russian Mennonite Commissioners, on their way to Manitoba to decide if advisable for their people to emigrate to that country. They represent 100,000 souls.

Conviction of the Colored Murderer, West.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 31.—The trial of James West, colored, charged with killing with a hatchet his paramour, Anna Gibson, colored, on the night of March 13 last, was concluded in the Criminal Court to-day. The jury, after being out twenty minutes, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A Female Confidence Operator Arrested.

Mrs. Hortense P. Watson, who claims to be the widow of Ex-Judge Watson, of California, was arrested last evening by Detective Heidelberg, of the Central Office, on complaint of Mr. J. P. Richards, proprietor of the Anthony House, No. 334 Broadway, who charges her with swindling. The complainant alleges that about a week ago the accused engaged board for herself and maid at the hotel representing herself as a woman of means, having an income of $150 per week from her husband's estate. While at the hotel she lived in regal style, ordering wine at every meal, and carriages to Central Park, &c., and succeeded in running up a bill of $150 for board, wine, &c. When the bill was presented for payment she declared with the utmost nonchalance that she had no money to liquidate it. Mr. Richards thereupon called in Detective Heidelberg, and caused her arrest. She was taken to Police Head-quarters and locked up for the night. She will be arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs to-day. The police state that this woman is a well-known confidence operator, who has been in the habit of swindling hotel and boarding-house keepers in the same manner as described above. She had been arrested twice before on similar charges.

Wife Murder in Yonkers—Escape of the Murderer.

At a late hour last night Inspector Walling, while on duty at the Central Office, received a dispatch from Capt. Mangin, of the Yonkers Police, notifying the police authorities that one Matthew Fitzpatrick, an Irish laborer, forty years of age, had murdered his wife at their residence in the town of Yonkers, and had succeeded in making his escape after the commission of the crime. A description of the alleged murderer was contained in the dispatch from Capt. Mangin, and this description of the fugitive was, by order of Inspector Walling, telegraphed to all the police stations in this City, and the police force were directed to be on the lookout for him, and to arrest him if possible. No further details of the murder were sent to Police Head-quarters.

Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Frederick W. Whittemore has been appointed by City Chamberlain Lane as his Deputy. His remuneration will be fixed by private arrangement with Mr. Lane, who is to pay the amount out of his own salary of $30,000 per annum. Mr. Whittemore is at present Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Public Parks, but as the charter forbids the holding of two offices, he will have to resign this position.

The Board of Aldermen were to have held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, but a quorum could not be obtained. A meeting has been called for Monday afternoon.

The Young investigation has been again postponed for a week.

Fire in Franklin-Street—Loss Estimated at $12,000.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the fifth floor of No. 67 Franklin-street, which, together with the second, third, and fourth floors, is occupied by Max L. Rau & Co., manufacturers of umbrellas and parasols. The flames burned very fiercely for upwards of an hour, and before they could be extinguished a heavy loss had been sustained. The loss of Rau & Co. is estimated at $3,000. The first floor and basement are occupied by Wm. Kinsley & Co., importers and dealers in silks, &c.; damage to stock by water, $7,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000. Owing to the lateness and the absence of the occupants the insurances could not be ascertained.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Orleanists Seeking Political Alliance—Proposed Abandonment of the Commercial Treaty With England.

PARIS, May 31.—The Orleanists in the Assembly are seeking an alliance with the Left Centre, having refused to form a coalition with the Legitimists and Bonapartists. The Left Centre, however, decline to entertain their propositions.

It is reported that the Bank of France will advance the funds necessary to complete the payment of the war indemnity, and that the evacuation of French territory by German troops will follow immediately.

LONDON, May 31.—The new government of France proposes to abandon the commercial treaty with England.

Arrival and Reception of the Shah of Persia in Berlin.

BERLIN, May 31.—The Shah of Persia arrived here this afternoon. He was received at the railway station by the Emperor William, several imperial princes, and Prince Bismarck, and was escorted to the palace assigned him during his sojourn in Berlin by a large body of troops, who made an imposing display. At the depot and on the streets through which the procession moved, there were great crowds of citizens who enthusiastically welcomed the distinguished visitor.

The Forced Levy on the Youth of Spain Postponed—The Carlists.

BARCELONA, May 31.—Gen. Velarde has postponed the enforcement of his levy upon the youth of this province.

Roving bands of Carlists continue to intercept railway-trains and plunder the passengers.

Another Conflagration in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—Another disastrous conflagration has occurred in the city. Fifty houses were destroyed before the flames were checked.

Explosion in an English Colliery—Six Miners Killed.

LONDON, May 31.—An explosion occurred yesterday in a colliery near Wigan, causing the instant death of six miners and the destruction of much property.

The 2d and 3d of June (Whitmonday and Whittuesday) will be close holidays in the Liverpool cotton market. Whitmonday is also a bank holiday in London, but Whittuesday is not.

Arrest of the Inmates of Religious Houses in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 24.—The Governor of the State of Mexico has arrested a number of monks and nuns on the charge of maintaining improper relations with each other in the private houses where they have lived as religious communities since the abolishment of the convents. The nuns were released, but the monks were held for punishment.

Iglesias has been elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Mexico.

The Legislatures of the States of Michoacan and Mexico have enacted laws for the abolition of cock and bull fights.

Lozada's forces continue to diminish, and the number now in arms against the Government is unimportant.

Drouth in Porto Rico—Formation of Central Plantations.

ST. JUAN DE PORTO RICO, May 20.—The Captain General is on an inspection tour.

In some portions of the island a severe drouth prevails, and the cattle are perishing.

It is intended to form large central plantations, after the style in Martinique, in which to invest the indemnity received for slaves.

O'Kelly Sent to Spain—The Protest of the Cuban Volunteers.

HAVANA, May 30.—James J. O'Kelly, the correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, sailed for Spain, to-day, on the Spanish mail steamer Antonio Lopez. Mr. Kelly was furnished by the Government with a passage in the steerage, but he declined to accept it, and purchased a ticket for the cabin.

A number of volunteers belonging to the companies commanded by the officers who published the protest yesterday against the *Tribuno*, have published a counter protest alleging that they never authorised the captains to act for them, or sign the protest in the name of the volunteers; on the contrary, they really prove that a large majority of the volunteers and working classes are with the *Tribuno*.

The Shah on his Travels.

A communication from St. Petersburg, printed in *Galignani's Messenger*, says: The Shah of Persia is expected here to-morrow, May 22, and will occupy the ground floor of the Winter Palace, for, according to the etiquette of the Court of Teheran, he cannot be lodged in a higher story. Sixteen persons only of his suite have the right of remaining under the same roof as their Sovereign, so that all others will be accommodated in the city. All the ministers, except the head of the War Department, accompany the Shah. His Majesty wished also to be followed by the entire regiment of his guard, and by his whole harem; but he was dissuaded from that course, and only three of his wives will see St. Petersburg. The sum of money destined by the Persian ruler for the expenses of his journey in Europe amounts to 9,000,000 gold pieces, worth 11 francs 88 centimes each, or a total of about 106,000,000 francs. It is, however, well understood that when he has once set foot on the Russian territory his expenses will be paid by the Treasury, and in that way a sum of 200,000 francs has been set apart for his reception at Astrakhan. Conversation turns much on the rubies which the Eastern Sovereign is to bring with him, of inappreciable size and water. The gala uniform of the Shah, all covered with diamonds, is valued at 8,000,000 francs.

We have no news from Khiva beyond what you will find in the journals, and we shall have to wait for some time without information, for the detachments will most probably have their couriers intercepted by the hostility of the neighboring populations. Thus the natives of Bokhara and others will perhaps act against us. The Khan of that country, to a question put to him by Gen. Kaufmann, as to whether he would allow his subjects to take part with the Khivans, made this characteristic answer, "that he was not responsible for the acts of worthless persons." Consequently, there will probably be a whole system of brigandage to combat, and that circumstance renders probable a report now current in the city, to the effect that two officers of the Guard, M. Block and another, accompanied by M. Kvitnitsky, on their way to the detachment where the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch now is, were surprised by a band of natives and made prisoners.

Remarkable Case of Resuscitation.

A very remarkable case of resuscitation, remarks *Galignani's Messenger*, has just been effected at the hospital of the Val-de-Grâce. A man had hanged himself in a garret in the Rue Saint-Jacques, and having been cut down and examined by the medical men, he was pronounced to be dead. The clinical lecturer, however, desired to try one last experiment, and he opened the chest and attempted artificial respiration, but without success. He then applied the pole of an electrical battery to the pneumogastric nerves, and passed a strong current at intervals of four seconds. Soon after some signs of respiration appeared, and in five minutes the cardiac pulsation was perceptible. The epiglottis was tumefied, and the tongue had to be drawn out with pincers to leave a passage for the air. A few ounces of blood were obtained from the medio-cephalic vein, the dilated pupils contracted, the signs of life became more and more manifest, a few drops of alcohol were administered, some slight muscular contractions became visible without the aid of electricity, warmth returned to the feet, the pulsation in the carotid arteries recommenced, and the patient was saved.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

PINDAR.

Son of the lightning, fair and fiery star,
Strong-winged imperial Pindar, voice divine,
Let these deep draughts of thy enchanted wine
Lift me with thee in soarings high and far
Prouder than Pegasean, or the car
Wherein thy Phœbus rapt the huntress maid.
So let me range mine hour, too soon to fade
Into dull presence of the things that are.
Yet know that even amid this jarring noise
Of hates, loves, creeds, together heaped and hurled,
Some echo faint of grace and grandeur stirs
From thy sweet Hellas, home of noble joys.
First fruit and best of all the western world,
Whate'er we hold of beauty, half is hers.

Ernest Myers.

SOPRANO AND TENOR.

Let me begin like an "acting edition."

Scene: Miss Alice Rawnsley's drawing-room, No. 15 Burleigh-place, Bayswater. A quantity of musical publications, songs programmes of concerts, &c., strewn about, betoken her profession. She is seated at the table talking to Bertie Heytesmere, *moi qui vous parle*.

"That is the exact state of the case," I say, replacing a letter in its envelope. "It is written with decision, very black ink, and an entire absence of beating about the bush. If I do not forthwith set about making a very serious proposition to a girl whom I particularly dislike—which unfortunately precludes the possibility of my making a similar proposition to a girl of whom I am particularly fond—Mr. Luttrell will 'cease to be enabled to subscribe himself, my affectionate uncle, George.' Genial person, uncle George, but decided!"

There was, I may admit to you, more than a leaven of deceit in my speech. My relative was not behaving like the traditional uncle in a comedy, (who probably derives some of his characteristics from *Sir Anthony Absolute*,) and insisting on my summarily uniting myself to a lady of his choice for the gratification of his whim. The fact was that I had at last screwed up my courage, and ventured to tell him of my attachment to Alice, of which he strongly disapproved; but as there happened to be a certain young woman of large wealth and considerable unattractiveness about whom Alice did me the honor of exhibiting much jealousy, and as such portions of the letter as I had read to her admitted of arbitrary interpretation, I made up my own story—for, of course, I was anxious to avoid hurting poor little Alice's feelings by confessing that my uncle objected to her. It was very hard to take it all coolly, for his displeasure meant the withdrawal of the liberal income he had hitherto allowed me; but I could not show that before Alice.

"As for me, I can't change, you know," she said; "but I will never consent to be a cause of quarrel between you and the uncle who has been so kind to you. It shall not be through me that you—now don't, Bertie! I want—don't! I want to talk sense."

"You shouldn't attempt impossibilities, little girl; and listen to me. I read you extracts from the letters partly because you made me do so, and partly because I wanted you to know how matters stand. You see that you are not the bone of contention between my uncle and myself—it's a much more osseous subject than you, dear. Of course it is a nuisance, a great nuisance; but not great enough to make us despond; and though I have no definite plans at present, I shall soon see my way."

"And don't you think, Bertie, that I ought to accept Betterton's engagement?" she asked.

"I hoped that you had done with singing for ever, and hate the idea of your resuming the profession—especially on the stage. You'll travel about, I don't know where, and I shall never see you," I selfishly added.

"I think I had better take the offer, dear, for if I am not busy I shall mope; and there's nothing doing in the way of concerts—nothing at all. Besides it's worth having, you know, twelve guineas a week and traveling expenses."

"I don't like consenting—however, do as you think best. It won't be for long, I hope. Betterton doesn't want an active and intelligent young man in the scene-shifting line, I suppose?" said I, trying to raise the feeblest of jokes. "Don't you think I should look well in a paper cap?"

"Would you sing, Bertie?" she said eagerly. "But no, that wouldn't do."

"I don't expect it would, little girl. Betterton seems a very good sort of fellow, and I should be happy to afford him any gratification; but I don't think my rendering of 'In cielo benedetto,' from the 'Lombardi,' for instance, would have the effect of transporting him to the place in question."

"Be serious, Bertie," she said, with a flutter of excitement in her voice and fingers as she searched through a little pile of letters on the table. "Who does sing 'In ceilo' in tune? See what Betterton writes," and she handed me his letter, and pointed to a passage which I read:

"I shall be in town on Tuesday, and will call about 3 to give you any information you may require in the event of your accepting, and to try and find a tenor. Northblossom asks (and deserves) more than I can give. Do you know one whose terms are not very high?"

"You don't mean to say that you think he would have me?" I asked.

"I do indeed, Bertie dear—I'm nearly sure that you would suit him, and you know a great deal of the tenor parts—but of course you wouldn't accept?"

"I wouldn't what?" I cried, frightened out of propriety of language at the idea. "Why it is the very thing in the world that I should like best."

Throughout a life idle in every other particular, I had enthusiastically indulged my love of music, and studied diligently, little dreaming that one day my industry would be turned to account; so I seized the notion with delight, and we filled up the time till Betterton arrived by building castles in the air of the most magnificent proportions and superb architectural detail.

My heart echoed his knock at the door, as he arrived at the appointed hour. He seemed pleased with Alice's acceptance, receiving the announcement of my candidature with equanimity.

"Sung a good deal as an amateur? No, thanks; I don't care much for newspaper criticisms," he said, in answer to an offer which I made of showing him some. "I'd rather hear you, if you will kindly sing something for me. May I look through your music, Miss Rawnsley?"

He selected "Agnès, ma jouvencelle," from "Fra Diavolo," which I said I knew; and seating himself at the piano, commenced, with perfection of touch, to play the symphony; and then for the first time I realized the position, and, trying to draw a deep breath, found that there was none to draw. His deft fingers pressed the keys, and I saw that in two bars—in a bar and a half—in one bar, I must commence. I have no idea how I did so, but suddenly I heard the sound of my own voice; and, hearing it, a little confidence came to my aid. It was not a very difficult song. I feared only one passage; and as Betterton turned the page I saw the little ambush of black notes thickly clustering together, with a big white open one at the top of all, which seemed to be lying in wait to entrap me. As I came to them Alice laid her hand on my arm, and, summing up all my strength, I attacked my enemies. The little ones fell easily before me, and then with a fresh breath I engaged the big one, and victoriously overcame him, he offering no resistance, for I held him aloft, and he was quite steady, and easy to manage; though a full, strong, able-bodied note for all that.

I don't think any grunt was ever so difficult of interpretation as Betterton's when he struck the last chord. Whether it meant utter contempt or lively appreciation I could form no idea; but there was a smile on Alice's face which led me to hope that I had not failed; and I was comforted.

"Faust" was open on the piano, and the manager carlessly turned the leaves.

"You know this, I suppose?" he said, as he came to the duet in the garden scene. "Do you mind trying it with Mr. Heytesmere, Miss Rawnsley?"

We sang the recitative; and I commenced

"Dammi ancor, dammi ancor
Contemplar il tuo viso,"

the perfectly beautiful air which follows. Then Alice's voice rang out sweet and clear:

"O silenzio, O mister,
Ineffabil mistero;"

and then we joined, both of us, loving the music, singing with heart and soul.

Betterton ran his fingers up the key-board when we had finished, and for a moment I feared that he was dissatisfied; but it was not so.

"Thank you, Mr. Heytesmere. Yes, I am happy to offer you the engagement," he said; and proceeded to arrange terms, &c. We were to join him at Maverford in three weeks' time; leaving us a week in which to settle the wedding, and a sufficient balance to admit of our spending two quarters of the honeymoon. I inwardly blessed him as he made his adieux, and soon retired myself; for, under the circumstances, I thought it probable that Alice would like to go upstairs and cry; and I wished to be alone also, and realize the rapid changes which the last few hours had brought about.

It would have been a great convenience to me if my uncle had seen fit to postpone his indignation until after quarter-day. Perhaps it did not occur to him; or perhaps he thought that I should prove exceptionally amenable to reason about the 20th of March; for though a ten-pound note and change for a sovereign are very good things in their way, they hardly constitute sufficient ballast wherewith to embark on the voyage of matrimony. I was turning this over in my mind when I reached my rooms, and found Charlie Mather reclining in an easy-chair, studying the sporting intelligence in a morning paper.

If Charlie's intellect had been in proportion to his goodness of heart, Shakespeare and he might have tossed up for first place; if his goodness of heart had been in proportion to his intellect—but it is needless to pursue this consideration, for there would have been hardly enough goodness to mention.

"Readin' the paper, old fellow," he said, after the usual greetings. "'Top-knot cantered in an easy winner by five lengths. The others close up, except Amaryllis, who trotted in with the crowd.' That's my mare—ran at Epsom yesterday."

"Very sociable animal," I suggested; "fond of society."

"P'raps that's it," he answered. "It's bad weather for horses, Davcott says—and for men, too, I think, when they have to pay such trainin' bills for nothin'. Corydon's runnin' to-morrow at Windsor. Will you come down?"

"I'm afraid I can't, thank you, Charlie. The fact is, am going to be married on Tuesday, and my wife and I play in the opera of 'Maritana' at Maverford on the 17th of next month," I replied.

His astonishment was of the very blankest description when I had convinced him of my seriousness; and he sank further and further back in his seat as I told him of the change in my fortune.

"Beastly fellow, that uncle—at least, I beg your pardon—but"—I prayed him not to apologize. "Isn't there any chance of his comin' round?"

"Not round to my view of the subject; at least, when he does come to it he doesn't like it. He's very determined, and won't change," I answered.

"Goin' to be married, and goin' to sing at the opera!" Charlie exclaimed, slowly. "By Jove! you'll have to know an awful lot of tunes; shan't you? It's rather quick work, though, isn't it? I thought it took a long time to pull these things off."

"In an ordinary way, the slaughter and preparation of the oxen and fatlings are rather protracted ceremonies, I believe; but we shall do without much beef and veal. Imprudent pair of song-birds, you think, setting up without a nest to go to? The material to help and line one would have come on quarter-day, under ordinary circumstances."

"But you must have a nest, and," he continued, plunging into metaphor for perhaps the first time in his life, "furniture in it, too, like other birds!"

"More than most birds, my good Charlie. We must have a piano; and they sing without accompaniment," I answered.

"That's chaff; but seriously, you'll want money. You'll have to buy spangles and things, shan't you? And you know, Heytesmere, how very glad I shall be if I can do anything to help you and the girl; and you can pay me when you are *primo tenore*—don't they call it?—at Covent Garden; or when you've found out about Peter's grandfather, and come into all that money."

I must interpret Charlie's allusion. My grand uncle, Clement Heytesmere, was a lawyer, and had made the discovery that when society reached that interesting stage at which every one has his rights, we should have the Heytesmere property. We had not got it, nor had it been ours for generations; and though I do not know how many points the law has, possession is nine of them; and the law must be a regular porcupine if it leaves the unfortunate non-possessor enough to do him much good. My grandfather, Col. Heytesmere, was the eldest brother, and took the matter up at first; but he could not prove where Peter was born, nor where Michael was buried; and, most important of all, where Percy and Anne were married. Indeed, he was forced to conclude that if they had been through the ceremony at all, it must have taken place in some inaccessible back-wood of America; they were traced to the other hemisphere. Clement would not give up, wanted to quarrel with his brother for his lack of enthusiasm, and continued the quest alone; except inasmuch as my grandfather supplied him with money when Clement said it was necessary to success. It was supposed that he had found the chief links; and, casually, my grandfather came across a few important facts; but when Clement died, as he did very suddenly at Southampton, the old villain left no papers but an unpaid bill for wines and spirits and one useless certificate. Since then the search had been abandoned.

I was rather too doubtful as to the arrival of either period of repayment which Mather suggested to accept the check he tried to force upon me; but I took one for a smaller amount, and extracted from him his consent to give Alice away, if by a legal fiction she might be supposed to belong to him temporarily.

She and I appeared at the church on Tuesday morning, and were met by a very mild young curate, a very snuffy old pew-opener, and Mather, nervous and confused in the highest degree; but by their joint aid we were united with a security to which the whole bench of bishops could have added nothing; and then we started for our short tour.

It was not by any means a holiday, for I was obliged to perfect my knowledge as much as possible of the lyrical and dramatic joys and sorrows of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, *Manrico*, *Elvino*, *Edgardo*, and various other persons who sometimes resorted to extremely complicated methods of expressing their feelings. The two weeks passed like two days, and then we ruefully said good-bye to pleasant little Beachley, and journeyed on to Maverford. Bertie Heytesmere was no more; Alice Rawnsley had ceased to exist; but a Miss Alison and a Mr. Heywood, who alighted at the Maverford Station, and were there received by Mr. Betterton, bore a striking resemblance to the "young couple" who had been staying at Beachley.

I must not plunge into anecdotes of my stage life, with all its novelty and excitement, for if I once begin there will be no stopping. It was very strange, at first, to retire into a little room at the back of the stage each evening, dressed in a shooting-jacket, and to emerge anon in unaccustomed trunks and tights, face "made up" with red and white, and mysterious hair *crêpé*, or "crape hair," as it is generally called in the profession. Wigs were puzzling, too, at first; and having carefully tucked up the betraying natural crop, a terrible feeling would steal over me toward the middle of the first act that some slight exertion on the stage had disarranged the whole affair, and that from beneath the meretricious adornment of light hair, the natural dark was becoming more and more visible, and forming an absurd contrast to the lightened eyebrows. But all this soon passed away.

We played "Maritana," "Faust," "Trovatore," "Lucia," "Lurline," "Sonnambula," and the perennial "Bohemian Girl:" the fact that my wife had been a singer in some measure removing the brand of the amateur beast—so hateful to the profession—from my forehead. It was hard work, very hard, for there is a mighty difference between learning to sing a ballad with what you imagine to be taste and feeling, and joining in tune and time in the recitatives and concerted music throughout a long opera. A notion obtains among amateurs—you see, I speak from the other side of the stream now—that if one can sing a ballad "properly," the said one can sing anything. There is a similar idea with regard to cooks, that if a man can cook a chop satisfactorily he is capable of any culinary effort. Distrust each axiom. Ask the accomplished vocalist to sing "Salve, dimora," and the finished *chef* to dress you something special in the way of a *salmi*. *Vous verrez.*

To return to the opera, however. Though it was, as I have said, hard work, it was a very happy life. An old motherly contralto took a great fancy to little Alice, and was very kind to her, (poor Marta! gone now forever beyond the reach of Mephistophelian temptation, did any one, in any nation or language, every play the part of *Margherita's* unwary guardian as perfectly as you!) I got on admirably with Betterton, who was a most amusing companion when duty was over, and had seen musical service in every part of the world; from improvised concerts among the huts of Australian gold-diggers to performances of music from a royal pen at a royal castle. With the company I may venture to say that I was not unpopular, when the first flush of rawness had worn away; and the local papers were kind enough to say civil things. Those country papers! How contemptuous we are of their opinions when they don't nearly interest us. How utterly we despise their ignorance when they cut us up. But if it so be that on looking down their columns we find a favorable criticism on something we have done, how rapidly we correct our notions as to their merits, and value the far-seeing wisdom of their remarks!

My wife's success was great, for she sang very charmingly, and acted with a natural talent and intelligence, which, to a great extent, compensated for her lack of stage experience. But away from the theatre she was the veriest child—more fit to trundle a hoop round the town than to wear a symbolical golden one on her finger. Fate was propitious, or I don't know where we should have landed; for, if the two ends had shown any disinclination to meeting, we were utterly incapable of inducing them to do so.

Our choice of residence at No. 15 Cliffe Road was not fortunate. Mrs. Ripps, the landlady, kept a stationer's shop in the High-street, and was chiefly remarkable for the fact that the editor of the *Times* and most of the leading publishers had conspired together to effect her ruin by deliberately refusing to supply her with the various papers and magazines which she punctually ordered; for what reason she was quite unable to say, as she was not conscious of ever having done any of them an injury. Mrs. Ripps did not show the light of her countenance much at Cliffe-street, leaving us to the tender mercies of Lizer, a young person who, if wanting as an attendant—a fact which, I think, her most faithful friends would not dispute—was even more dismally a failure looked at in the light of a cook. In spite of all this we enjoyed Maverford, and were sorry when our stay was drawing to a close. I had waited in vain for a letter from the uncle, but one day we received one from Charlie Mather. He was going South, and as he had to pass through the town, and was very anxious to see us, proposed remaining at Maverford for a day or two, if I would take some rooms for him at the hotel.

"Are you a sufficiently experienced matron to entertain a visitor?" I asked Alice. "Charlie Mather is coming to Maverford for a day or two, and, of course, he must stay with us."

Alice looked pleased; but serious withal. "I don't know, I'm sure, dear," she replied; "I'm afraid Mr. Mather would not like Eliza's cooking." And, indeed, the extraordinary variety of methods in which that damsel contrived to spoil our dinner, though curious from a numerical point of view, was a trifle disheartening to hungry people, and I could not but reply that Alice's fear had a foundation.

"She is a little tiresome sometimes, certainly. Do you think," she continued, with a due sense of the gravity of her proposition, "that if I were to try and cook things, I could do them right? Don't laugh, dear; don't you think I could?"

"No, you baby, I don't think there is the slightest possibility of your being even remotely successful," was my annihilating reply. "However, we'll manage all that. Let's see, he arrives at half-past two; we can go and meet him as we come from the rehersal."

She consented to accompany me to the station, where Charlie's good-humored face was one of the first we saw.

Our guest was immensely delighted with Maverford and everything there—though, for the matter of that, I never saw him in any combination of circumstances under which he was not perfectly satisfied and happy. Of course he went to the opera the first evening; and it was decided that next day we should take him for a drive to see the neighborhood, going by the London road to enable Alice to visit her latest protégés. But events were ordered otherwise. Instead of repeating the familiar "Rose of Castile," Betterton decided on playing the "Lily of Killarney," and we were obliged to attend rehearsal; and, indeed, apart from the music, I should not have liked Alice to go through the water-cave business without seeing that it worked well. I don't think that such scenes should be introduced into opera at all; if the music is not sufficient attraction, better give up the whole thing; however, the "Lily" is far too beautiful to be lost, and so will continue to be played in spite of objections to the plot. You see, a nervous girl becomes quite unstrung by knowing that all that acrobatic business is coming, and the reaction and excitement prevent her singing up to herself when it is over.

Alice was disappointed, but Charlie, gathering the gist of her regrets, of course expressed his determination of riding round to have a look at the place by himself; and he could leave the money.

Rehearsal went off smoothly, and when we returned to the house we found Charlie already there. He announced the fulfillment of his errand.

"Didn't you say you had never been to that cottage, Mrs. Heytesmere?" he continued. "You haven't seen the people, have you, Bertie?"

Neither Alice nor I had been near the place.

"Then how is it that I found this there?" he asked, drawing a scrap of paper from his pocket. It was a wrapper, in which something had been sent through the post, and I took it and read:

"CLEMENT H. F. HEYTESMERE, Esq.,
109, Riverside,
Maverford."

"Uncle Clement, by all that's marvelous!" I exclaimed, "'109 Riverside!' Why, that's a sort of provision shop, isn't it? How could it have got there? It was he, you know, who took such trouble about the Hall property."

Charlie had been keeping in his excitement; but the small spark which I had emitted set it in a blaze.

I thought it was very strange, and so I asked about it, and the people at the cottage said it had been used to wrap up some things they bought there. "But look here, Bertie, don't you go gettin' sanguine and all that sort of thing, and then bein' disappointed, you know," was Charlie's caution, he palpably thinking all the while that this discovery must bring about the most important results in the course of the next ten minutes. Alice did not exactly follow the matter, for I had not talked much about it to her, not wishing to raise hopes which might never be realized; and she looked on with wonder as I seized my hat and rushed off to No. 109 Riverside.

It was, as I had expected to find, a small grocer's shop.

"Is your master in?" I asked the shopman, who greeted me with a bumpkin grin of resignation, and was about to reply when the proprietor emerged from his little den at the back.

"What can I do for you, sir?—Mr. Heywood, I believe?" he said.

"That is my professional name. My own name is Heytesmere; and something which you sent from your shop yesterday has that name upon it, with initials the same as those of an uncle of mine who died some years ago. If you have any papers connected with him, they may prove of the highest value to me."

"There's a cupboardful up-stairs, and ——"

"I'll give you what price you like for them," I burst in.

"No, Sir; if you are one of the family, they rightly belong to you—though it's a great wonder that they was kept. Mr. Clement Heytesmere lodged here in my father's time, and a very strange old gentlemen he was, as I well remember, though I was but a lad then; not quite right in his head they did say—begging your pardon, Sir. He came down here and said he thought he had found a mine in the neighborhood—though, as you know, Sir, there are no mines anywhere near Maverford; and this was his head-quarters, on and off, for about a year. He'd go away for a fortnight and three weeks at a time, and then come back and sit day and night poring over old law papers; but one day he left—ah, nigh upon forty years ago—and he didn't come back again, and never's been heard of since, that I know of. I'm not aware how the paper you have in your hand found its way down here, but there's a lot more up-stairs, and I hope they'll be useful to you." Thus the shop-keeper and I escorted a barrow full of Uncle Clement's documents back to Cliffe-street.

"Look here, Bertie, you just write—or I'll write for you—to my old lawyer, Lawson, of Gray's Inn. He'll pull you through, if any one can," said Charlie, vaguely gazing at the heap of parchments and papers which I was vainly endeavoring to reduce to some sort of order. I could make nothing of them, however, though I tried until it was more than time to go to the theatre, where I was just able to dress and get on the stage to my cue; but I fancy there was a friskiness about *Elvino's* demeanor, and a jauntiness about the manner in which he took his troubles at the end of the second act, that Bellini hardly contemplated.

Lawson arrived next day. A little, shriveled-up, old gentleman, wearing a white neck-cloth, and raiment in the style of the last generation, who knew every one and everything about him. He set to work, and among the papers found a pedigree which Uncle Clement had drawn up, showing the discoveries he had made—what his mine had yielded—and the few things which were still wanting. Yes, Fate was propitious—it wasn't worth Fate's while to persecute such a harmless little creature as Alice—for among my grandfather's papers was a document of similar character to Clement's, and the two dovetailed in, fitting together the missing links and making all clear!

"Your way is straight, but there are obstacles in it," Lawson explained. "The property has fallen in to Lord Steyningforth, as you probably know—the most obstinate old man in the kingdom; and I greatly fear that he will stubbornly oppose us."

"And that will delay matters for some time?" I said, rather ruefully; for this prospect had not occurred to me.

"Possibly for years," Lawson exclaimed, making a polite little bow to the law which could so easily obstruct justice. "I have, however, written to his lordship, and explained matters."

We all waited very anxiously for a letter—you may guess I was not anxious to play a part in that long and uninteresting drama, a chancery suit; at length the letter came. "Lord Steyningforth had always been given to understand that the Heytesmeres were very estimable people," (an, awfully vain old boy was his lordship;) "and as his lawyer found Mr. Lawson's statement perfectly correct, he should be delighted to assist."

Thus, with four lines about £5,000 a year, and seven about a wretched little beast worth half a sovereign, this dreaded personage cleared the course.

In the envelope was a paper covered by figures enwrapping a check.

"Very handsome of his lordship," said Lawson, handing it to me.

It was a check for the arrears of rent which Steyningforth had received, and he had inclosed the calculations.

* * * * *

Betterton kindly insisted on giving my wife a benefit, and the emerald-and-diamond ring she always wears is the memorial of it; after a little while we settled down here.

Alice's favorite subject of discussion is, through whom was it all brought about?

I say through her; for if I had not married her I should never have gone to Maverford. She talks nonsense about the result of faithfulness on my part; but after all, it was Charlie who made the essential discovery. All influences worked wonderfully together to help each other; and here we are at Heytesmere.

I think we have good reason to remember our engagement as Soprano and Tenor.—*London Society.*

SCOTT AND BULWER.—Scott painted the external man; he seldom troubled to seek for "the motive and the cue for passion." He did not care to trace the subtle thought from its germ until it stood forth a *thing*. In the novels of Lord Lytton the physical man is ever subservient to the mental—the *mind* of a character is more prominent than his actions. No two writers, psychologically considered, were more dissimilar than these great masters, to whom, as pioneers, prose fiction is chiefly indebted for its overwhelming supremacy in the literature of the present day. The excellences of the one are the weaknesses of the other. Much of this dissimilarity must be ascribed to the diverse influences under which they began to write. Scott was forty years old when his first novel appeared; Bulwer was in his teens. The former's more romantic vein of thought had been already worked out in his poems. He was a member of the most anti-romantic of professions, a conservative in all things, little influenced by the new school of ideas which had arisen out of the chaos of the French revolution; he was essentially a man of the pre-revolutionary period, the barriers of which he never seemed, intellectually, to have crossed. Bulwer was the brilliant man of fashion—restless, erratic, fond of straying out of the social grooves into the wilderness of life; now the cynosure of the drawing-room, now the solitary pedestrian, wandering amid the wildest scenes of Italy or Switzerland, or the companion of a horde of Gypsies; an enthusiastic disciple of the new prophets, imbued with the brilliant radicalism of France, the mysticism and metaphysics of Germany, and the sensuous, passionate poetry of which Byron, Shelley, and Keats were the high priests. Scott half despised the art of novel-writing. He wrote to satisfy no inward sense of artistic beauty—not to embody the teeming forms of a shadow-haunted brain, but to build Abbotsford; he wrote that which would sell best. On the other hand, Bulwer held the art of the novelist second to none. Writing was to him a necessity strong as speech—the outpourings of a soul overflowing with passion that would have utterance. No man was ever more eager for distinction—yearned more for fame and approbation; yet to obtain them he never departed from the ideal artistic standard which he had fixed in his mind. While Sir Walter Scott governed his literary pursuits by the same law that obtains in commercial transactions, Lord Lytton—to judge by several of his works which were written under the full conviction that they would evoke a storm of hostile criticism—believed that art should be amenable only to its own laws; but to those laws he bowed submissively. Thus each of his great works is like some delicious strain of concerted music in which the harmonies and counter-harmonies, the various instruments and the opposing parts, blend in one delicious whole.—*Temple Bar.*

CHARLES DICKENS' EDUCATION.—There are no facts in his narrative to prove that Mr. Dickens ever was an educated man, and all the testimony of his works is against the supposition. No trait of his genius is more salient than its entire self-dependence; no defects of it are more marked than his intolerance of subjects which he did not understand, and his high-handed dogmatic treatment of matters which he regarded with the facile contempt of ignorance. This unfortunate tendency was fostered by the atmosphere of flattery in which he lived; a life which, in the truly educational sense, was singularly narrow; and though he was not entirely to blame for the extent, it affected his later works very much to their disadvantage. As a novelist he is distinguished, as a humorist he is unrivaled in this age; but when he deals with the larger spheres of morals, with politics, and with the mechanism of State and official life, he is absurd. He announces truisms and tritenesses with an air of discovery impossible to a well-read man, and he propounds with an air of conviction, hardly provoking, it is so simply foolish, flourishing solutions of problems which have long perplexed the gravest and ablest minds in the higher ranges of thought.

We hear of his extensive and varied reading. Where is the evidence that he ever read anything beyond fiction, and some of the essayists? Certainly not in his books, which might be the only books in the world, for any indication of study or book-knowledge in them. Not a little of their charm, not a little of their wide-spread miscellaneous popularity, is referable to that very thing. Every one can understand them; they are not for educated people only; they do not suggest comparisons, or require explanations, or imply associations; they stand alone, self-existent, delightful facts. A slight reference to Fielding and Smollett, a fine rendering of one chapter in English history—the Gordon riots—very finely done, and a clever adaptation of Mr. Carlyle's "Scarecrows" to his own stage, in *A Tale of Two Cities*, are positively the only traces of books to be found in the long series of his works. His *Pictures from Italy* is specially curious as an illustration of the possibility of a man's living so long in a country with an old and famous history, without discovering that he might possibly understand the country better if he knew something about the history. He always caught the sentimental and humorous elements in everything; the traditional, spiritual, philosophic, or æsthetic not at all. His prejudices were the prejudices, not of one-sided opinion and conviction, but of ignorance "all round." His mind held no clue to the character of the peoples of foreign countries, and their tastes, arts, and creed were ludicrous mysteries to him. His vividness of mind, freshness, and fun, constitute the chief charm of his stories, and their entire originality is the "note" which pleases most; but when he writes "pictures" of a land of the great past of poetry, art, and politics, with as much satisfied flippancy as when he describes the common objects of the London streets, (for which he yearned in the midst of all the mediæval glories of Italy,) he makes it evident that he had never been educated, and had not educated himself.—*Temple Bar.*

DREAMS.—Reverting to the question before us, what are the materials out of which dreams are formed? The obvious and sole answer is—from the sensations, ideas, emotions, acts, and events of antecedent life. Putting aside all notions, ancient or modern, of supernatural intervention, the phenomena of waking existence are those alone to which we can look for their interpretation. The passage of Cicero, quoted below, while well expressing this fact, denotes also those strange perturbations which form the distinctive character of dreams and the great mystery of their nature.* We can understand (or fancy we understand) the memories of past images or events impressed upon the brain. But the manner of their grouping in the mind during sleep is the marvel with which we are here concerned. Loosened from all fetters of time and place, and freed from control of the will, the dream makes a little world of its own, bringing into strangely broken succession scenes which have no counterpart in actual life; conjunctions of persons, places, times, and incidents, which never did or could have occurred in such combination. The complete dream disregards all realities. It brings the dead back among the living without surprise to the dreamer, and embodies them in the entangled stories which have no recollected beginning or end; which run abruptly into one another; confuse personal identities; and blend impossibilities with the most common incidents of life. Shakespeare has well called dreams "the children of an idle brain." That power in fact is dormant which gives sequence and congruity to the acts of the waking mind. But still, even here, analogies press closely upon us. The images of sensible objects occurring in dreams would seem to be closely akin to those which the memory furnishes to the mind awake, either by effort of will or by mere automatic connections of thought. In this case, as in the other, they are vague and fleeting. No effort of will can long detain them before the waking consciousness; and in dreams, unaided by will, they are still more transient and disjointed. In both cases, objects of vision minister chiefly to this subjective action, while the waking mind can create by will, or receive unbidden, a sensorial memory of rhythmical sounds, clothing itself often in actual melodies, the reflex music of the brain. This latter point, in its various physiological connections, has scarcely had its due share of attention.

Regarding, then, the images of dreams, however perturbed in order, as derived from those of daily life, we still have to ask the question, whether this mimic imagery ever goes beyond, with inventions new to the senses? We think not. We may dream of the Centaurs or the winged Assyrian bulls, as we have seen them in the British Museum, but we do not in our sleep create monstrosities of this kind. Under the most fantastic grouping of persons and incidents, the individual images are not unnatural or distorted. We believe this to be so; but here, as often elsewhere on this subject, we must ask our readers to consult their own experience.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

AFRICANS.—Africa is a great fact; we cannot get rid of it, and we are fast becoming convinced that it may be turned to a better use than we have hitherto made of it. The Africans are irrepressible; they have the gift of vitality above most men, and live and multiply under circumstances that would be death to other races. The natives of Tasmania have disappeared; the Australians are nearly extinct; it is but an actuary's question as to when we shall see the last of New-Zealanders; and the Indians of America die out in the presence of the white man. Not so the African. Place him where you will, so long as he gets sunshine, and under what circumstances you may, and Israel in Egypt scarcely increased faster. It is estimated that there are nearly 15,000,000 of people of African descent on the mainland and islands of America. Africa itself is more thickly peopled than was supposed. Instead of 30,000,000, it probably contains 100,000,000 of people. We cannot hope to possess ourselves of Africa as we did of America, for side by side with us on his own soil the African would surely prove the stronger. So, whether we meet with him in his own land, or elsewhere, it is manifestly to our own interests (to say nothing of higher motives) to make the best of him. It is in Africa itself we must look for the highest possibilities of the race, for those outside are slaves or the descendants of slaves. They live also in the lands of their thraldom, and in the presence of those who are, or who have been, their masters. You may free them all, but you will not purge them from the ill effects of slavery simply by emancipating them. It will take many years to get rid of the mischief which long generations of slavery have wrought in their natures. Had the Israelites after their emancipation remained in Egypt in the presence of their former masters, they would have been slaves in nature still. And so it was with the free colored men in the United States and the West Indies. Their associations tend to keep alive the recollections of the past and to check noblest aspirations. The galling discomfort, if not of legal proscription, yet of bitter caste-prejudice in the whites, and which manifests itself in every-day life in a thousand cruel and annoying ways, are greatly against them. These people, therefore, afford as yet no fair criterion of what the African race is capable. I believe, however, that the possibilities of the Africans on their own soil are not inferior to those of any race of men on the earth. Their civilization may, in some things, prove unlike our own, their range of virtue and vice somewhat different, yet I do not think they will prove mentally our inferiors, or that their moral standard will be lower. I say this from no theory evolved from my own inner consciousness, but from a conviction which is the result of a personal knowledge of them.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.—Two kinds of motion are here obviously active—a motion of translation and a motion of undulation—the race of the river through its gorge, and the great waves generated by its collision with, and rebound from, the obstacles in its way. In the middle of the river the rushing and tossing are most violent; at all events, the impetuous force of the individual waves is here most strikingly displayed. Vast pyramidal heaps leap incessantly from the river, some of them with such energy as to jerk their summits into the air, where they hang suspended as bundles of liquid spherules. The sun shone for a few minutes. At times, the wind coming up the river searched and sifted the spray, carrying away the lighter drops and leaving the heavier ones behind. Wafted in the proper direction, rainbows appeared and disappeared fitfully in the lighter mist. In other directions the common gleam of the sunshine from the waves and their shattered crests was exquisitely beautiful. The complexity of the action was still further illustrated by the fact that in some cases, as if by the exercise of a local explosive force, the drops were shot radially from a particular centre, forming around it a kind of halo. The first impression, and, indeed, the current explanation of these rapids is, that the central bed of the river is cumbered with large bowlders, and that the jostling, tossing, and wild leaping of the water there are due to its impact against these obstacles. I doubt this explanation; at all events there is another sufficient reason to be taken into account. Bowlders derived from the adjacent cliffs visibly cumber the sides of the river. Against these the water rises and sinks rhythmically but violently, large waves being thus produced. On the generation of each wave there is an immediate compounding of the wave motion with the river motion. The ridges, which in still water would proceed in circular curves round the centre of disturbance, cross the river obliquely, and the result is that the centre waves commingle which have really been generated at the sides. In the first instance we had a composition of wave motion with river motion; here we have the coalescence of waves with waves. Where crest and furrow cross each other, the motion is annulled; where furrow and furrow cross, the river is plowed to a greater depth; and where crest and crest aid each other, we have that astonishing leap of the water which breaks the cohesion of the crests, and tosses them shattered into the air. From the water level the cause of the action is not so easily seen; but from the summit of the cliff the lateral generation of the waves and their propagation to the centre are perfectly obvious. If this explanation be correct, the phenomena observed at the Whirlpool Rapids form one of the grandest illustrations of the principle of interference. The Nile "cataract," Mr. Huxley informs me, offers examples of the same action.—*Prof. Tyndall, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

MESMERIC SLEEP.—Is there, we may ask, any such special form or mode of sleep as that denoted under this name—produced by a certain subtle influence, emanating from one person, and affecting, even without actual contact, the body of another? We may say at once that neither in the sleep so produced, nor in the collateral effects assigned to it, do we find anything that has not kindred with the natural phenomena of sleep and dreams, and which is not explicable by the anomalous forms these so often assume without any external influences. As regards the simple effect in question, we believe we might as well speak of sermon sleep, of rocking-cradle sleep, of the sleep of an easy arm-chair, or of a dull book, as of mesmeric sleep. The experiments of Mr. Braid, embodied under the name of Hypnotism, show the effects even of posture or fixed direction of vision in bringing on this state. So multiplied and various, indeed, are the conditions, bodily and mental, tending to it, that the marvel of being awake is almost as great as that of sleep produced by the manipulations and other appliances which the mesmerizer brings to his aid. Among these appliances we must especially reckon the age, sex, and personal temperament of those who are usually the subjects of these exhibitions. Any one who cares to examine the records of them will see how important is the part these conditions play in the drama of mesmerism. Granted that the facts are strange and difficult of explanation. But so, and from the same causes, are all the ordinary phenomena of sleep and dreams. Their familiarity disguises what is equally wonderful in them. It is well worthy of note in this, as in many other questions of the kind, how much subordinate objects usurp the place of those of higher import. In the so-called mesmeric phenomena, as proffered to our belief, the mesmerizer plays a far more important part than the person acted upon. The facts presented pass into utter insignificance, unless it can be shown that they depend upon some direct emanation of power from the former. Prove that such influence actually issues from one living being, thus changing the condition of another in its proximity, and we have a new and wonderful element, material or spiritual, brought at once into the arena of life. It is admitted, indeed, that this mysterious power is possessed by few individuals only—a limitation, if the facts be real, almost as strange as the power itself. But we may at once state our belief that no such peculiar power exists. The operator himself cannot furnish evidence of it. The effects he produces by his manipulations and other devices are closely analogous, often identical, with those to which individuals of a certain nervous temperament are liable from other and very different exciting causes. This, then, we apprehend to be the crucial question in all that appertains to mesmeric sleep, under its various aspects. The simple fact of sleep thus produced was known long ago; but it was reserved for our time to erect it into a mysterious principle, altering, were it real, all our views of mental phenomena.—*The Edinburg Review.*

A CAUCASIAN DRINKING-BOUT.—The serious business of the feast appeared only to begin when a good-sized cup was brought in and handed to the toolambatch, who "crowned it with wine"—it held nearly a bottle—and drank the bumper off to the health of the ladies. He then refilled it and passed it to his left-hand neighbor, by whom it was emptied and returned to the toolambatch, to be again filled by him and passed to the second person on his left, and so on all round the company. The psalm-chanting had become by this time much less doleful, and if the time was not so good as at the commencement, and the general swing a trifle irregular, it must be said that the whole effect was more lively and inspiriting. Indeed, the repeated toasts were beginning to tell in many instances, and the ladies, who had behaved most admirably, and had viewed the scene with a kindly interest, begotten no doubt of habit, now rose to depart. Prince Mirsky, who by his position had the privilege of exempting himself from the stringent law which allows no man to quit the table so long as the toolambatch is erect, accompanied them. One of his aids-de-camp, who knew what was coming, managed to sneak out unobserved, and could not be found till just before we went away. The other remained, and begged on behalf of himself and the two other strangers that they might be allowed to sit there merely as spectators. The request, however, was politely but firmly refused, until it was urged that two of us had been and still were very unwell. The plea was accepted. But alas for my bad luck, no available excuse could be found for me, and to my horror I saw myself without hope of escape let in for a carouse to which anything I had hitherto witnessed was but a joke.

Toast now succeeded toast in quick succession; but all was done with a gravity and staidness befitting so important a proceeding. The wine was of the same kind as at first, but the quality was if anything rather better. The manner of drinking continued as before, the toolambatch first filling the cup and drinking himself, and then refilling it for each one from left to right. After two or three rounds out of one cup, another of somewhat larger size was brought, and thus progressively we got on to goblets of most formidable capacity.

What need to tell how the scene progressed, what toasts were drunk, what victims consigned to forgetfulness? Suffice it that our numbers were at length reduced to four, the toolambatch, myself, and two others, one the only remnant of the chorus, which had long since ceased to celebrate the toasts, leaving, I suspect, the psalms unfinished. Was the end approaching, and what was that end to be? I asked myself with increasing horror when I saw brought in a huge bowl, wide-mouthed, deep-bottomed, and two-handled, into which the toolambatch with unfaltering hand emptied three and a half bottles, and then with much emphasis proposed to drink to the health of the "dead men." With fascinated eyes I watched him as slowly, but without a pause, he drained the monstrous cup, literally

"Pleno se proluit auro,"

and longed that he might be numbered with those whose health he was drinking. But no, he finished, and holding the edge on his thumb-nail, showed that only the ruby drop was left. Defections had left me immediately on his right, so that my turn came last. The first on his left accomplished the task, though with many a pause. The next began well, stopped, tried again with faltering hands, again paused, once more tried, and, then, placing the cup on the table, sank among the dead. I was partially saved, for it was the law that when any one succumbed in the act of drinking the person next to him should only finish what was left. My predecessor had almost completed his task, and I managed to finish it without accident.

We three remaining ones now sat eyeing one another like gladiators in a ring, and measuring one another's strength and endurance. A minute or too elapsed, and then the toolambatch, to whom the cup had been returned, rose once more, and calling for more wine, proposed to drink to the health of the "living." It was a desperate emergency. To face again the chance of having to swallow that awful magnum seemed out of the question. What was to be done—feign defeat, and fall among the dead, and so avoid the impending fate? I thought of the words Horace puts in the mouth of Vibidius,

"Nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti;"

and then as the beginning of the following line

"Et calices poscit majores"

came mechanically to mind, a sudden thought seized me. "What!" I exclaimed, starting up, "do you propose to drink to the victors out of the same cup as to the vanquished? Not so, I demand a larger one:

"Capaciores affer huc, puer, scyphos."

The toolambatch, though his face, when the meaning of this outburst had been explained to him, showed slight symptoms of astonishment, lost none of his equanimity, but turned to the servants and asked for a bigger cup. There was none. "Never mind," I said, my classical memories now thoroughly aroused, "bring that here," pointing to a large earthern pitcher which had been used as a wine-cooler, and which must have held over two gallons; "we will drink out of that." With one look of blank amazement at the proposed flagon the toolambatch quietly declined the task, which would have fallen to him first, of trying to empty it. "Then," said I, "we drink no more." Such was the law, and there was no appeal. My artifice had succeeded, the toolambatch was no Socrates, and our symposium at once broke up.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A CONVERSATION ON LOUIS NAPOLEON'S CÆSAR AND THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—There is one subject, however, on which he has not decided, and that is the time of his candidature for the Academy. Pasquier's vacancy is to be filled up on Thursday next. His mind is still set on pronouncing Pasquier's *éloge*. "I wish," he said to me, "that I could get some one to propose me as a candidate."

"That is not the practice," I said. "The candidate presents himself."

"I am shy," he answered. "If my *Cæsar*, or even the first volume of it, had appeared, I should feel that I had some claims; but I am not vain enough to think that what I have published as yet entitles me to the honor of being a member of the first literary society in the world. I want somebody to say so for me. You may think that I ought to delay my candidature till the *Cæsar* has appeared. But I know now whom I should succeed, and whose *éloge* I should have to pronounce. If I delay I may have to make a speech in praise of Feuillet or of Victor Hugo."

"You," I said to Maury, "have read his *Cæsar* as far as it has gone. Will it give him a claim to the Academy?"

"I think," said Maury, "that it will. It is a work of great and sagacious research, and contains passages admirably written. It is a wonderful improvement on the *Idées Napoléoniennes*."

"When Louis Napoleon," I said, "wrote the *Idées Napoléoniennes* he was already a practiced writer. He had been for years writing in the Pas de Calais journal *Le Progrès*. It is seldom that a writer improves much after he is fifty. The only instance of an English writer that I recollect is that of Dr. Johnson, whose best work, the *Lives of the Poets*, was written after he was seventy."

"That may be the case," answered Maury, "in England, where you enjoy a language much purer from arbitrary restraints and idioms than ours is, and where you prefer the substance to the form. *La forme* is our idol. It resembles cookery. The best meat ill cooked is uneatable. Inferior meat well cooked may be delicious.

"We have been at work refining our style, introducing into it *des malices et des délicatesses*, until to write perfect French is the acquisition of only a long life. Our best writers, Voltaire, for instance, have gone on improving till they died. We spend much of what you would call useless labor on it, we omit ideas worth preserving because we cannot express them with perfect elegance; we are somewhat in the state of a man speaking a foreign language, *qui ne dit pas ce qu'il veut, mais ce qu'il peut*; but we have created a literature which will live, for it is the style, not the matter, which preserves the book. Good matter ill expressed, is taken possession of by a master of style, and reproduced in a readable form, and then the first writer is forgotten."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

AN AFRICAN GENERAL.—The Zulus who live north of Natal are paramount among the tribes of South Africa, and they gained this pre-eminence through the commanding energy and ability of one man, Chaka, who, had he been a European, would surely have been called "the great," but being only an African barbarian, is simply surnamed "The Bloody." Previous to his reign his people were least among their brethren. They occupied a tract of land of not more than ten or twelve square miles in extent. Chaka was a son of the chief of this little community. From some peculiar circumstances attending upon his birth, he was regarded by the people as the possessor of superhuman gifts. Probably his mother, in her ambition for her child, suborned the medicine men to fabricate a lying wonder on his behalf. But as he grew in years he did not disappoint the expectations that were thus formed of him. He was tall in stature, great in strength, and in all deeds of daring and energy he outstripped those of his own age. The reputation which these qualities obtained for him excited the jealousy of his father, and Chaka, to save his life, fled to the Amatetwe, a neighboring tribe, whose chief gave him protection. With these people he remained until he was thirty years of age, when his father died, and by which time he was distinguished above all men as the possessor of gifts that are in high esteem with the Zulus. By the aid of some of the Amatetwe he made himself chief of his own people; and the first act that signalized his reign was the putting to death of all whom he suspected of being hostile to himself. This was sanguinary, but from his point of view no worse, and fully as necessary as the coup d'état by which more civilized potentates have obtained the supreme power. His next exploit was to make war upon and to subdue the tribe that had protected him when he was an exile. This was ungrateful, but men of great ambition nearer home have contemplated ingratitude as great. Then he abolished the old laws, and enacted the Code Chaka, by which as chief he was invested with absolute personal authority, and, as in more enlightened lands, the entire nation was made subservient to the production and maintenance of an army. Then he introduced a new system of warfare. He marshaled his troops into regiments, which were formed into three divisions, a portion of each being incorporated with every force that took the field. Instead of the ordinary bush-fighting, he made his men fight at close quarters; and for the slender javelin which was thrown from a distance, he substituted a single stabbing spear of stouter materials, the loss of which was punished with death. For defensive purposes he gave to each man a large shield made out of buffalo hide. His discipline was severe. His soldiers had no alternative but to conquer or to die, for retreat, even when compelled thereto by superior numbers, was visited by him with death. But such a punishment was rarely necessary; for Chaka was a consummate general, and had the art of inspiring his followers with his own irresistible spirit. He made war upon all around him, and tribe after tribe was conquered, until he had been proclaimed victorious from the Mapoota to the Umzimvubu. Having thus satisfied his warlike ambition, he directed his energies to the consolidation of his empire. And in the doing of this he seems to have earned his terrible surname as much by the merciless exercise of his despotic power upon those who had become "his people," as by his warfare upon his enemies. As he grew old his natural force abated, his servants conspired against him, and he was murdered on the 23d of September, 1828. Many rejoiced at his death; but the Zulus cherish the memory of his greatness, swear by the terror of his name, and have made his war song their national anthem. And judging him by the standard of his possibilities he was worthy of this honor. Out of a number of petty and conflicting kingdoms he made an empire which did not disappear at his death. Out of an undisciplined rabble he organized an army of 100,000 men, which has been found to be irresistible by every native force against which it has been hurled. And the influence of his life has extended far beyond the boundaries of his own dominions.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

VOLTAIRE'S RETURN TO PARIS.—It was Carnival time when the aged Voltaire returned to Paris after his long absence; and profane *gamins*, not knowing who he was, hooted at or cheered him when he made his appearance, thinking, in consequence of the strange garments which he wore, that he was in masquerade for their amusement. And, indeed, they were not apparently without good grounds for forming such a supposition, for his outdoor dress was a vast pelisse, trimmed with fur, which completely enveloped his frail body. A huge Louis Quatorze wig of wool shaded his thin cheeks, and the wig was surmounted by a red cap trimmed with fur. In form and face he was, as he himself said, a mere skeleton; but his eyes still gleamed with such marvelous brilliancy that their magnetic power was felt by all upon whom they shone. He alighted, upon his arrival in Paris, at the hotel of the Marquis de Vilette, whose wife was Voltaire's adopted daughter, and was surnamed by him "Belle et Bonne." Voltaire's niece, Mme. Denis, was with him. The day after his return to Paris, a prodigious concourse of all the first people of the Court and city called to do homage to him, and the Duc d'Orléans (afterward known as Egalité) was prepared to receive him at the Palais Royal with more than regal honors. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the American philosopher, who was in Paris, brought his grandson to Voltaire, asking him to bless the lad. But the excitement of the reception was too much for Voltaire. As a contemporary said, the new sort of life which the old man from Ferney led at Paris, after a long and fatiguing journey in a cold season of the year, the continual efforts which he was obliged to make in receiving such visitors as were admitted to him, and, above all, in sustaining his high reputation for wit by brilliant sallies, the courtesy and kindness which he sought to show to everybody in proportionate degree; lastly, his temper, to which, for a long while past, he had been accustomed to give free vent, but which at that time he was obliged to curb—all contributed to undermine his health, which was already grievously impaired. The French priesthood dreaded Voltaire's presence in Paris; but, notwithstanding the various ecclesiastical designs to check his popularity, it increased daily. The cry of "Vive Voltaire!" was constantly resounding, and "There *he* is!" was shouted in the streets whenever, with his Louis Quatorze wig and scarlet cap on his head, and wrapped up in his fur pelisse, he entered his carriage, which was of sky-blue color, studded with stars, and drove out. "I am stifled," said he; "but it is beneath roses." And the roses were sweet to him, for he loved all this adulation, though the excitement of it was killing him. Even to the last he was eager to add to his fame, for night and day he wrote.—*Recollections of Society in France and England, by Lady Clementina Davies.*

THE CORAL FISHERS OF CAPRI.—The truth is that coral fishing is a slavery to which nothing but sheer poverty drives the fishermen. From April to October their life is a life of ceaseless drudgery. Packed in a small boat without a deck, with no food but biscuit and foul water, touching land only at intervals of a month, and often deprived of sleep for days together through shortness of hands, the coral fishers are exposed to a constant brutality from the masters of their vessels which is too horrible to bear description. The fishing is itself hard work. The two beams of wood laid crosswise, with hemp and loose netting attached to them, which serve as a dredge, are dragged along the sea bottom with a rope, which it sometimes requires the crews of half-a-dozen boats to haul to the surface. If it breaks the whole boat is in peril; if the sailor who is paying it out fails to note the moment when it catches the coral his thigh, over which it runs, is cut to the bone. A long pull tears the branches entangled in the net from the rock, or breaks off rock and all, and a shout of joy bursts from the wearied fishermen as the tangled mass of coral appears above the waves. To the masters the fishery is lucrative enough; of the 8,000 francs which form the returns of a single boat, some 2,000 are clear profit. But, measured by our English notions, the pay of the men seems miserably inadequate to the toil and suffering which they undergo. For the whole period of eight months it varies with the strength and experience of the seamen from £12 to £18, the boys receiving as little as £4; and of this much is absorbed by the extortionate shopkeepers of Torre. Enough, however, remains to tempt the best of the Caprese fishermen to sea. Even a boy's earnings will pay his mother's rent. For a young man it is the only mode in which he can hope to gather a sum sufficient for marriage and his start in life. The early marriages so common at Naples and along the adjoining coast are unknown at Capri, where a girl seldom weds before twenty, and where the poorest peasant refuses the hand of his daughter to a suitor who cannot furnish a wedding settlement of some £20. Even with the modern rise of wages it is almost impossible for a lover to accumulate such a sum from the produce of his ordinary toil, and his one resource is the coral fishery.

The toil and suffering of the Summer are soon forgotten when the young fisherman returns and adds his earnings to the little store of former years. When the store is complete, the ceremonial of a Caprese betrothal begins with "the embassy," as it is termed, of his mother to the parents of the future bride. Clad in her best array, and holding in her hand the favorite nosegay of the island, a branch of sweet basil, sprinkled with cinnamon powder, and with a rose-colored carnation in the midst of it, the old fish-wife makes her way through the dark lanes to the vaulted room where her friends await her with a charming air of ignorance as to the errand on which she comes. Half an hour passes in diplomatic fence, in chat over the weather, the crops, or the price of maccaroni, till, at a given signal, the girl herself leaves the room, and the "ambassadress" breaks out in praise of her good looks, her industry, and her good repute. The parents retort by praise of the young fisherman, and compliments pass quickly into business, and a vow of eternal friendship between the families is sworn over a dish of figs and a bottle of rosolio. The priest is soon called in, and the lovers are formally betrothed for six months, a ceremony which is followed in a few days by a new appearance of the ambassadress with the customary offering of trinkets from the lover to his promised spouse. The old Caprese costume has disappeared, but the girls still pride themselves on the number and value of their ornaments—the "spadella," or stiletto, which binds the elaborately-braided mass of their ebon hair; the circular gold ear-rings, with inner circles of pearls; the gold chain or laccetta, worn fold upon fold round the neck; the bunch of gold talismans suspended on the breast; the profusion of heavy silver rings which load every finger. The Sunday after her betrothal, when she appears at high mass in all her finery, is the proudest day of a Capri girl's life; but love has few of the tenderer incidents which make its poetry in the North. There is no "lover's lane" in Capri, for a maiden may not walk with her betrothed save in presence of witnesses; and a kiss before marriage is, as "Auld Robin Gray" calls it, "a sin" to which no modest girl stoops. The future husband is, in fact, busy with less romantic matters; it is his business to provide bed and bedding, table and chairs, drawers and looking-glass, and, above all, a dozen gaudy prints from Naples of the Madonna and the favorite Saints of the day. The bride provides the rest, and on the eve of the marriage the families meet once more to take an inventory of her contributions, which remain her own property till her death. The morning's sun streams in upon the lovers as they kneel at the close of mass before the priest in San Stefano; all the boyhood of Capri is waiting outside to pelt the bridal train with "confetti" as it hurries amid blushes and laughter across the Piazza; a dinner of maccaroni and the island wine ends in a universal "tarantella," there is a final walk round the village at the close of the dance, and the coral fisher reaps the prize of his toil as he leads his bride to her home.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE RAILROAD-ACCIDENT MAN.

"Yes, poor little creature, I noticed she was suffering for some time past!" and here an expression of warm sympathy pervaded his countenance. "Now, my good woman," he continued, addressing an anxious-looking person at the street corner, "the best thing you can do for the child is to keep her warmly clad; that is half the battle. You have some flannel, I suppose, and next you must rub her every night and morning with some simple liniment. If the child was older, I would recommend turpentine. You do not know what liniment is? And it may cost more than you can afford? I never thought about that. Now, I trust you will not be offended," and he placed in her hand some small money, "and go to the druggist and tell him to give you this," and here he wrote something on a slip of paper. "To-morrow, as I am likely to pass this way, try and meet me here, and I may go home with you and look at the child."

"You always was a good neighbor and Christian," said the woman, with tears in her eyes. "I knowed that when my Jeemes was down with a broken collar-bone, and—"

"Didn't get it done on a railroad, did he, ma'am?" quickly inquired my friend, cutting the woman quite short.

"No, Sir," was the reply.

"Sure of that, are you?" again he asked in quite an inquisitorial way, as if doubting the woman, and turning at her his keen gray eyes.

"Why, bless you, Sir, don't you recollect, and you a-sending bandages and a-coming yourself and fixing him. He got it a-stevedorin'."

"Ah! yes; all right now," said my friend, as if with a sense of relief. "I do remember something about it now. Must have got it mixed up with railroad business. Quite another thing. Well, now, hurry up, ma'am, and get your liniment, and if matters do not mend, we will see what medical advice can do."

"What is the case?" I inquired, as the woman left. I had become quite warmed up in sympathy with my friend, and could not help but admire the quick, practical, and business-like manner, though not without a certain touch of tenderness, with which he had done a kindness.

"Nice little girl: the woman's child has inflammatory rheumatism. I suppose I am dreadfully soft on blue-eyed children with baby features, especially when they are contrasted with the gnarled and twisted limbs all in the same poor little being," and here, apparently quite out of place, he commenced whistling vigorously.

"Who is Jeemes?" I inquired.

"Jeemes? Let me see. I have so much of this kind of thing that it requires quite a mental effort on my part to individualize this particular person. There was a Jim with a broken thigh, and a Bill with internal injuries. I must have had a baker's dozen of broken collar-bones and a gross of smashed ribs, within the last month or so, among people whose patronymics were wanting." Here my friend whistled again. I thought it was an idiosyncrasy of his, by means of which he collected his thoughts. Suddenly, from an exceedingly indifferent manner he became quite excited, as he said, "Jeemes! I have it now. The most confounded, infernal piece of carelessness on the part of a leading steam-ship company that was ever heard of. Jeemes was that woman's husband. This steam-ship company had a defective hoisting-engine, and their people knew it. They put in a plea that they had no time to mend it. For reckless indifference in regard to human life these steam-ship companies, every one of them, are a disgrace to the age, the civilization, we live in. Not contented with blowing up, or burning, or drowning their passengers, why, even the poor working men must suffer through them. The man was helping to discharge cargo when the hoisting engine gave out, something broke, of course, and down came a cask of hardware on the poor fellow, and he escaped as by a miracle, with a bad fracture. If he had only acted on my advice, he would have made them sweat for it. He put in a claim for $5,000, but was weak enough to get wheedled out of it by the company's lawyers, and so compromised the case for a mere song. To think of it," he continued, with increased vehemence, "a man's life and limbs endangered, his chance of usefulness gone, the means of supporting his family destroyed, and all by a wretched steam-boat company, and all the redress he could get for such unwarrantable negligence on their part was a few paltry dollars."

"But why did you inquire of the woman whether her husband's misfortune had been caused by a railroad accident? and I cannot exactly account for your familiarity with fractured thighs, and ribs, and internal injuries," I remarked. "Why?" said my friend, "Because," and here he paused for a moment, "because there never was such a thing as a railroad accident," and he turned on me his cool gray eyes, and looked at me so calmly in the face with such a fixed mien of absolute belief in his own assertion, that unless I had known him to be a sensible man, and little inclined to paradox, I should have considered him as insane. "How, no railroad accidents!" I responded. "I have not the statistics at hand, but I suppose not a day passes but some one is killed on a railroad."

"Killed! of course they are. Who denies that? But I assert they are not accidents. Visitations of Providence you may call them, and nothing more. Accident, applied to a railroad, is a term I will not allow. Grant that word *accident*, and you let in a whole flood of charges that would swamp us. Carelessness, recklessness on the part of passengers, which ends fatally, I may concede. There never was so much injustice done as to the poor railroads. See here, a man is engaged at high wages to couple cars. It is his sole business, and he does nothing else. Couples and uncouples cars for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. One would think by that time he would know how to do it. He gets careless one day; absolutely thinks the thing is so simple that he could hitch cars together with his eyes shut, like a sleepy woman hooks and unhooks her dress. One fine morning, he is just the fraction of a second too slow, and gets mashed into a pancake between two thirty thousand pound cars. Company is blamed of course, and the whole public are in arms against us."

"I do not mean that kind of an accident," I responded quite warmly—somewhat provoked at his attempt to evade the direct issue. "The car-coupler's post he accepts with the risk, but what I mean are the accidents arising from collisions, broken bridges, switches misplaced, broken axles, twisted rails."

"Awful messes, are they not?" said my friend. "There was that last one on our line, quite distressing. Two locomotives, one a Baldwin, the other from our own shops, and as bad luck would have it, our two best, a pair of beauties—all just as bright as emery and rotten stone, and paint and bright work could make them. Dear me, what a loss it was! Those two engines we could not replace for $38,000. Then the passengers, $7,000 a piece."

"How passengers, $7,000 a piece?" I inquired.

"Passenger-cars brand new, just as pretty as oak, fancy wood, painted panels, with purple velvet seats, elliptic springs, and patent breaks could make them. That was $21,000. It was lucky that the coupling broke, and saved the baggage and the express, or they would have been in splinters. Add to that fully a thousand dollars for damage done to the track. Take it altogether it was over a $60,000 business."

"But how many were killed?" I asked, somewhat nettled at his idea of what to me had been a fearful railroad catastrophe.

"Oh, some three; engineer, first fireman, and a brakeman," he coolly replied.

"Was that all; no passengers?" I anxiously inquired.

"Passengers! I thought you only referred to our people. Ahem! in the first place"—and here he took a cigar out of his pocket and lit it, offering me one, which I declined—"I cannot for a moment allow even the idea that a passenger was as much as hurt. The newspapers—they always exaggerate such matters—had some seventeen killed and something over forty wounded. Mind, I do not say so. In fact I admit nothing. I only repeat what the newspapers alleged. I know there was no end of sympathy for the passengers, and not a bit for the company. Two such first-class engines! not counting the cars, and the stockholders, poor, innocent gentlemen, who come in for so much abuse, and who are likely to have their hard-earned dividends curtailed."

"I confess, my dear Sir," I said rather tartly, "I cannot understand you. But five minutes ago I had idealized you as a second St. Vincent de Paul, but now, to my regret, I hear you speaking of a dreadful railroad slaughter in the most callous, indifferent manner, and your sympathy seems all to incline toward a locomotive!"

"My dear fellow," said my companion, knocking off the ash of his cigar, "I am the least sympathetic person in the world."

"But pray explain why you took any interest in that stevedore; for it seemed to me you inveighed against the steam-ship company which had caused the accident."

"So I did, because it happened on a steamboat. I am, though, essentially a railroad man, and it is my business to protect the interests of my company in every way. How could you expect me to feel otherwise than that a railroad company can do no wrong? If I thought differently I could not retain my place conscientiously five minutes. My duty is to see exactly into such matters as you and the rest of the world call railroad accidents, but which I have long ago proved to my mind are, as I told you, simply visitations of Providence, and for which we are no more responsible than we should be for the loss of life which follows an earthquake. Of course there are frequent *visitations* on the road I am attached to. It is my duty to discriminate between false and true cases of injury. At first, I must confess, it was a hard life, but now I am perfectly used to it. Say a visitation comes, I look it up, adjust, settle, compromise, threaten, bully, all in our interest; always starting with the idea, which you must acknowledge is a necessity in my case, that we are not responsible for anything. I have to fight matters through. You do not know that there is a profession of being run over, do you? But there is. Now I want to ask you, what right has a party having bones so peculiarly constructed, either from want of sufficient silicious compounds in their skeletons or for a lack of phosphatic matter in their arms or legs—what right have they to travel on our line? When they bought their ticket, they ought to have stated this fact at the ticket-office, and we might have had the right to decline carrying such a party. Why there is a man thus unfortunately compounded for us, whose bones snap like pipe-stems, who makes it a regular profession of traveling round on purpose all the time for no other motive than with the hope of getting up a good fracture, and getting paid for it. He lives on it. The least jar, the merest concussion, a car-wheel rolling over a pebble, does his business, and then comes in a swinging bill for damages. This wretched creature is always on the go, and has cost the different companies in the country, to my certain knowledge, a half a million of dollars in the last ten years. The wretch is married, has a family, and is bringing up that family, who have inherited his cursed wine-glass stem bones, in the business. They can, one and all of them, break a bone at shorter notice than any other human beings in this world, and we have to pay for it. That man is the Wandering Jew of the railroad world. If my advice would be taken, I would sacrifice a whole railroad train to him, and once completely annihilated, we might be safe. It is to be hoped, however, that as the human race progresses toward perfection, and it must be in a railroad world, that human beings will be cartilaginously constructed, and then there will be no fractures. The wiles, cheats, impositions put on us are terrible. I have just now succeeded in smashing one particular case. An old Irish woman, with a yellow bundle in one hand and a green hat-box in the other, will insist on getting off the car while in motion. Of course she falls, and the worst is that she smashes her band-box. The company very generously offered to pay for the band-box, but nothing will suffice the old woman but $20,000 for a compound fracture of the thigh bone, just as if any bone in the body, much less an old woman's, was worth a fraction of that sum. What was bad about it was that the company got frightened and wanted to compromise the case. Her lawyers had hidden away the old woman, and I was two weeks on the trail, the only indications being a yellow bundle and a green band-box. Endowed with detective powers, I at last unearthed her. Sure enough, I found an old woman, gotten up the very picture of a compound fracture. I had to scheme to catch her. 'Bad fracture, old lady,' said I. 'Tirrible, and me leg all sphlintered into foine bits.' 'What a pity!' I remarked; 'otherwise you might have been dancing at your grand-daughter's wedding, if it had not been for that wicked railroad.' 'And it's right you are, honey. My lawyers, says they to me, will make the railroad schweat for it, if there's iny jhustice in the country.' 'So they should,' I said. 'Well, old lady, I am nothing but a kind of relief man, that is looking up deserving cases.' 'No, you don't, me Sohn,' said she; 'me lawyers has put me up agin that koind o' thing. I ain't to listen to no one; nor take no money ither than $20,000.' 'Perfectly right,' I replied; 'but you would not mind taking a few groceries, some potatoes, and a bit of bacon, and a pinch of tea—and just a thimble full of something in a bottle to keep your spirits up. That is not money you know, and yours is such a deserving case, and the grocer's just round the corner.' 'Well, you talk fair, and groceries ain't money. But see, honey, I'm lame, wid a compound fracsboor o' the tibby thigh bone, and it is just as much wid me stick as I can do to hobble, much less be a walking.' Now I thought to myself if an old woman with a $20,000 fracture of the thigh could only hobble, her game was up. 'All right, old lady,' I went on, 'and if the neighbors won't talk about a young woman like you taking an old man's arm like mine only round the corner, let us go.' She did not hesitate a moment, but getting her stick with a long crooked handle, shamming lameness, off, she limped to the grocer's. Thus you may be assured, I had a witness. At the grocer's my object was to make her drop her stick. I was bounteous in my gifts. I lavished on that old woman a peck of potatoes, ten pounds of bacon, sugar, tea, onions, crackers, cheese, and a bottle of gin. In order to carry it all, without any suggestion on my part, she had her apron filled to overflowing, and she took both hands, to hold up the ends of her apron, and we walked home very comfortably, I having the stick with the crooked handle under my arm. Those groceries cost the company a matter of $3 50, and of course the $20,000 fracture was nowhere. I tell you the whole thing is a fraud. Why, I have known just a little boy's toe, gone by a railroad, to be the support of a whole family for a year, and from the lavish expenditure of the money, to bring the recipients who squandered it, at last to penury, want, and infamy. Since legislation is dead against us, why do they not at least adopt the Anglo Saxon idea on this subject? They had a recognized value for every part of the human body. The loss even of a hand was on the tariff, and was estimated at twenty shillings. They priced those insignificant thigh-bones at their proper value, which was twelve shillings. Injuries to personal appearance were quoted at rather higher figures. For instance, a front tooth was paid six shillings, which was extortionate, while I have nothing to say about a rib, which was reasonable at three shillings. Sympathy! why!" and here he laughed in a singularly callous and indifferent way, which made my blood run cold. "I have as much of that as a corporation, and that must necessarily be soulless. So many broken heads, just so many dollars, and how to get out of it cheapest, since legislation acts with the strangest inconsistency toward us, is my only idea."

"And that little blue-eyed baby, all twisted and gnarled with suffering, will you visit her to-morrow?" I inquired.

"My dear Sir," said the railroad accident man, somewhat anxiously, though looking me unflinchingly in the face, "I beg you will not for a moment consider that a case of this character enters at all in the humdrum routine of my business. I do not feel, however, the least bit hurt at your remark. Like all the rest of the world, you are convinced that all the fault lies with the railroad company."

"Now pray look here," I remarked, somewhat puzzled at the glaring inconsistency in the man; "suppose I was to leave you now and take the train on your road, and there was an accident—"

"No, a visitation."

"Well, visitation—say I was not killed—but was mangled half to death, a palpitating mass of wounds. Say I had to pass under your judgment; what would you do?" With the most pleasant smile on his face, he replied: "Our acquaintanceship has extended over quite a number of years," and here he took my hand and grasped it cordially, "and I have the highest respect for you, but should such a visitation occur," and here he rolled out a slender column of cigar smoke, "I should consider any claim on your part for compensation as a direct imposition on the road, and I should use every means in my power, either to save every dollar I could for the road, or at least make you wait, if an award was made, as long as I could, before you could collect the money. If you gained your case," and here his tone became defiant, "and were maimed for life, trailing your limbs miserably, and I met you, I might pass you by—without as much as a word of sympathy—even a nod of recognition." Here his face assumed a marble-like and rigid expression, which was exceedingly uncomfortable to look at. "But," he continued, with a sudden mobility of feature, "if you have to travel our way, there are steam-boats which will take you there. Then, if anything should happen to you, which I most sincerely trust may never occur, come to me, and if you do not get your rights it will not be my fault. Those wretched steam-boat people want a lesson." And saying this, leaving me more puzzled than ever, my railroad-accident friend, after having given me a hearty grasp of the hand, his face beaming over with kindness and good-will, left me.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Washington *Chronicle* is to be slightly enlarged and appear in quarto form.

An incendiary burned a building which was over two centuries old, in Exeter, N. H., on Monday morning.

So many of the members of the Pennsylvania Convention have become tired of constitution making, that frequently of late it has been difficult to get a quorum.

Arrangements are being made in Philadelphia for a renewal of the pleasant and beneficial free excursions for children. The fund on hand from last year amounts to $2,908.

A Pennsylvania paper is exasperated because a prominent citizen of that State, who has departed for Europe, sailed from this port and not from Philadelphia. It is very sad.

Thirteen horses belonging to the late King of the Sandwich Islands were sold at Honolulu recently, all being of improved breeds and in good condition, and they brought only $1,291.

The St. Louis *Globe* publishes Miss Mulock's "Philip, My King," as a specimen "of the hundreds of good things which the *Southern Literary Messenger* contained," and speaks of it as a "beautiful baby-poem, the author unknown."

The law of Illinois relative to the election or appointment of women as school officers takes effect July 1, and at that time all distinctions of or on account of sex, so far as eligibility to any school office in the State is concerned, will cease to exist.

A prominent citizen of Terre Haute, Ind., who last week received a challenge from a hot-headed young Southerner temporarily residing there, shortly after met him in the street, and taking him by the coat-collar, shook him into decency and common sense.

The editor of the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, who was present at the Atlanta Convention, sums up the results in his judgment in these words: "So far, then, as the Convention was the occasion for much self-laudation, gas and brass, and a small amount of practical sense and eloquence—of fuss, fashion, fun, and feathers, it was a glorious success, but as to any substantial aid given to the main object, it proved a ridiculous blunder and failure."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The parade and review of the First Division National Guard, will take place on Tuesday next. The column will move at 4:30 P. M., the line of march being from Ninth-street up Fifth-avenue, to and through Fourteenth-street to Union-square, the points of review being established at the northern end of the square. Regimental orders have been issued as follows:

The Eighty-fourth, Col. Conkling, will form in Fourth-street, the right resting on Broadway, at 3:20 P. M.

The Eighth, Col. Scott, will assemble at the armory at 1 P. M.

The Seventy-ninth, Lieut. Col. Stetson, will form at their armory at 2:30 P. M.

The Twelfth, Col. Ward, will assemble at the regimental armory at 2:30 P. M.

The Twenty-second, Col. Porter, will march from their armory at 3:30 P. M.

The Seventh will assemble at their armory at 1:15 P. M.

The First Brigade will form on Tuesday in West Eleventh-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue, at 4:15 P. M.

The Third Brigade will be inspected and reviewed on Tuesday, in Tompkins square, at 2:15 P. M., previous to the division review.

As already stated the Second Division will be reviewed on Wednesday, 4th inst. The cavalry will be consolidated under the command of the senior officer of that arm present, and will form on southerly side of Atlantic-street, the right resting on Clinton. The commanding officers of the several troops will report with their commands at the place indicated at 4:15 P. M. The following is announced as the line of march, viz.: through the first street beyond where the right of the division may rest at formation to Henry-street, to Joralemon-street, to Clinton-street, to Schermerhorn-street, to Flatbush-avenue and Hanson-place, to Cumberland-street, to Lafayette-avenue, to Carlton-avenue, to Myrtle-avenue, to Cumberland-street, to reviewing stand, which will be erected on westerly side of Cumberland-street, opposite Willoughby-avenue. The march will begin as soon as the division line is formed, and the passing in review will commence at about 6 o'clock P. M. The Eleventh Brigade Howitzer Battery will leave the column on the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Cumberland-street, proceed to Washington Park, and fire the salute for the Commander in Chief upon his arrival.

The Forty-seventh will elect a Major on 9th inst.

A court-martial for the First Brigade, First Division, will be held 16th inst. at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment.

The Seventh will go into camp in Brooklyn in July.

A regimental court-martial will convene at the armory of the Seventh on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 8 P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Major Geo. M. Smith has been detailed as President of the Court. Thomas Clark, Jr., has been appointed Left General Guide of the Seventh, vice Livingston, appointed Right General Guide.

Chas. Devens, Jr., has been elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in place of Gen. Burnside, whose voluntary retirement has been reluctantly consented to. Comrade Cornelius G. Attwood, of Massachusetts, is announced as Adjutant General, vice Comrade Roswell Miller, who is relieved at his own request. The other officers of the official staff will remain as heretofore appointed, except as changes may from time to time be announced. The officers of the personal staff will be announced in future orders.

The Strafford Guards, of Dover, N. H., celebrated their fifty-eighth anniversary on the 28th ult. This is the oldest military organization in the State.

The citizens of Yreka and the northern part of California are organizing companies of sharpshooters to operate against the Indians.

The Case of the Burglar, Brady.

"Jim" Brady, the noted burglar, arrested on Tuesday last by Detectives Tully and Dilks, of the Central Office, for having in his possession United States bonds, to the amount of $30,000, which had been stolen from banks in Glenn's Falls, Port Jervis, and other places, was removed from Police Head-quarters, yesterday, and remanded to the Tombs, on a commitment from District Attorney Phelps. It is stated that an indictment has been found by the Grand Jury against him for bringing the stolen bonds into this County. In searching the pigeon-holes in the District Attorney's office, Mr. Phelps discovered an old indictment against Brady for burglary, in forcibly entering the loan office of James B. Lewis, in Bleecker-street, some years ago, and which was never brought to trial. It has not been decided yet whether to try him on the old or the new indictment, or to send him back to Auburn Prison to serve out the balance of his unexpired term. Mr. Phelps is, however, fully determined to dispose of Brady in such a manner that he will not trouble the community for some years to come. John O'Grady, who was arrested at the same time on suspicion of being concerned with Brady in negotiating the sale of the stolen bonds, was brought before Judge Fancher, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and was discharged, the evidence in the possession of the police authorities not being sufficient to warrant his further detention.

FINE ARTS.

A Few Words to Picture Buyers—The Paris Salon—Notes.

We fear that the fact of so large a number of picture sales taking place in this City during the Winter and Spring does not augur well for the future of art here. One of our largest and most experienced dealers recently informed us that he could now sell scarcely a single picture by private sale, those who had formerly been his customers preferring to purchase at auction. The reason for this preference is, we suppose, the idea that greater bargains may be thus obtained, and no doubt, in many cases, pictures are sold by auction at lower prices than would be asked for them at private sale; but on the other hand, buyers are frequently saddled at these sales with works of no value whatever, and which would be dear at any price. Of the manner in which some of these sales are conducted we do not propose to speak here, for the subject has been sufficiently ventilated to put buyers upon their guard; but we do not believe that any one who does not possess a fair knowledge of art can buy to advantage in an auction room. And how many of our art patrons, we may ask, are gifted with this knowledge? They are ambitious of adorning their parlors and galleries with Geromes and Meissoniers, Bouguereaus and Cabanels, but many of them appear to labor under the delusion that so long as a canvass bears a certain artist's signature it must be of value as a work of art. This, unfortunately, is not always so. Good artists paint poor pictures sometimes, and it is undeniable that a very considerable number of these failures, as they may be termed, reach this country. Then, too, since the demand for works of art has been on the increase here, many foreign artists, and some of reputation, too, have taken to painting for the American market. We could name at least two who send us pictures fifty per cent. in value, as works of art below those they painted ten years ago. Yet our art patrons, apparently quite unaware of this fact, continue to purchase the works of these men, and to pay for them about as much as heretofore. As proof of the fact that many of our picture-buyers are guided solely by the reputation of the artist in making purchases, we may recall the fact that at a sale of foreign works three years ago a Gallait was disposed of for $3,500. The picture was probably genuine, but, as a work of art, almost worthless. The buyer, however, who had probably never seen one of Gallait's great works, bought on the strength of a name, and thus gave ten times as much as the painting was intrinsically worth. At the same sale a landscape by Koek-Koek sold for about four times its value.

The works of some of the greatest foreign artists are almost ignored here, while others of third and fourth-rate merit are greedily bought up. Calame's strong, truthful, vigorous works wait in vain for a purchaser, while Meyer Von Bremen's weak sentimentalisms are paid for with so liberal a hand, that, as we have heard, the artist himself is astounded at the prices his works bring in this market. So, too, it is with many others; gawdy color and microscopic finish going for more than true artistic work. A picture that can be looked into with a magnifying-glass must necessarily, in the opinion of many, be a great work of art; its sentiment is, apparently, of no consequence whatever.

That money judiciously invested in works of art is well invested, there is abundant proof. A sale recently took place in Paris, that of the Laurent Richard collection, on which the owner expended about 600,000 francs, and which realized 1,500,000 francs. The sale of the late Mr. Gillott's collection of modern English artists, was equally successful. Others, too, might be named in which the profit obtained was very large, indeed. It is quite likely that neither Mr. Richard, who was only a rich tailor, nor Mr. Gillott, who had acquired a fortune by the manufacture of steel pens, knew a great deal about art; but before making their purchases they consulted those who had some knowledge of the subject, and did not expend their money for that which was not art, as too many of our picture buyers here are in the habit of doing.

FRENCH ART—THE PARIS SALON OF 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PARIS, Friday, May 16, 1873.

The exhibition of works of art by living artists was opened this year on the 5th of May. Over 2,000 paintings were refused, a number of which are now exhibited in an adjoining gallery to the "Palais de l'Industrie." In spite of the dark political sky, all Paris throngs the exhibition. On Thursdays and Sundays the admission is free, and about 30,000 visitors crowd the numerous galleries. The number of pictures and drawings is 1,491, all told. My own impression, after repeated visits, is not a favorable one. French art has certainly not improved. Artists no longer paint *con amore*, but their aim is money-making as rapidly as possible. To be sure there are some attempts in the grand style, but they are all miserable failures. Neither in religious or historical works is there one of merit. Portraits are, as usual, numerous. The very best one is a capital likeness of Dufaure, Minister of Justice, from the easel of Mlle. Nelie Jacquemart; a superb equestrian portrait by Carolus Duran, the Countess A., by Cabanel; a strong likeness of Alexander Dumas, Jr., by Dubufe; portrait of a young lady by Cot; and a charming portrait of Princess S., by Jalabert. Genre pictures are also very plentiful; the most remarkable is unquestionably the one by Alma-Tadema, a Dutch painter, representing the Vintage Feast in Rome; Vibert's clever Spanish scene "After the Wedding;" "A Visit to the Rich Aunt," by Worms; "The Turkish Barber," by Bonnat; "The Retreat," a scene during the late war, by Detaille; "The Rent Day," by Berne-Bellecour; "The Toilet of a Japanese Lady," by Girard; "An Affair of Honor," by Jaget; "Going to Baptism," by Leloir; "Satyr and Nymphs;" "The Young Marauders," by Bouguereau; "The Right Way;" "Madness," by Merle; "What the Young Ladies Dream Of;" "A Grave Without Flowers," by Saintin; "First Impressions," by Jourdan; "Weed-Gatherers;" "Returning from Market," by Billet; "The Disputed Dinner Bill," by Leroux. To the foregoing should be added a strong but dark work by Muncasey, "A story of the Hungarian War in 1848;" "Brittany officers marching to Execution," scene of the French Revolution in 1793, by Andre. Among the landscape painters, the works by Corot, Breton, Daubigny and Harpignies, stand foremost. In my next letter, I will review the exhibition of the "rejected works" and give some other art items.

F. CADMIUM.

NOTES.

Mr. Holman Hunt has received 10,000 guineas for his "Shadow of Death." This sum, of course, includes the copyrights for the engraving and the privilege of exhibiting the painting. For a small replica the artist is to receive 1,000 guineas. Her Majesty has commissioned Mr. Hunt to paint for her a copy of the head of our Lord. These sums, large as they may appear at first, are not in excess, when the length of time occupied by the work has been considered.

The enormous sum of £12,000 has been given for an unfinished picture by Meissonier, the "Charge of the Cuirassiers," and there are newspapers which tax the French Government with parsimony for allowing the work to go out of the country even at that fabulous price.

A full-length portrait of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, painted by Miss C. L. Ransom, of Cleveland, Ohio, will be on free exhibition to the public all this week at her studio, No. 289 Broadway.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1200	Pacific Mail	41	200	Pacific Mail	41
700	do c.	40⅞	500	do s3.	40⅞
100	do c.	40⅞	500	do	40⅞
500	do	40⅞	100	do s3.	40
300	do	40⅞	400	Western Union c.	84
400	do	40⅞	100	do	84⅛
1500	do b3.	40⅞	100	do b3.	84⅛
200	do	40⅞	600	N. Y. C. & H.	100⅛
300	do	40⅞	33	do s3.	100⅛
400	do c.	40⅞	100	do	100⅛
1100	do	40⅞	100	Lake Shore b3.	90⅛
1200	do	40⅞	100	Union Pacific	27⅛
100	do s3.	40⅞	100	do	27
100	do	40⅞	1100	Rock Island	108⅛
400	do s3.	40⅞	100	Tol. & Wab. s3.	67⅞
600	do	40⅞	400	Ohio & Miss. c.	40⅞
1700	do	40⅞	100	do	40⅞
1100	do	40⅞	100	do	30
20	do c.	40	100	C., C. & I. C.	29⅞
600	do	40⅞	100	do s3.	29⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C., bet. call	122⅛	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, bet. call	118⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, bet. call	116⅛	20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. b.c.	119⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s old c.	80	100	Pacific Mail	40⅞
1,000	N. C. F'g A. '66	18	100	do b.c. s3.	40
10,000	Missouri 6s	92⅛	100	do	40⅞
1,000	Ala. 8s, '93 b.c.	87⅛	700	do	40⅞
1,000	N. Y. 7s B'y reg.	101⅛	100	do	39⅞
5,000	A. & Susq. 2d	97⅛	300	do c.	39⅞
2,000	D., M. & Tol. 1st	87⅛	300	do	39⅞
1,000	Pac. 7s g. by Mo.	98⅛	100	do	39⅞
2,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	103⅛	100	do	39⅞
12,000	do	103⅛	100	do s3.	40
11,000	Un. Pac. 1st	88⅛	100	do	40⅞
25,000	Un. Pac. 7s L. G.	68⅛	1200	do	40⅞
2,000	do bet. call	68⅛	900	do	40⅞
1,300	do	69	1600	do	40⅞
3,000	Un. Pac. 10s In.	88	200	do	40⅞
1,000	do	88⅛	300	do	40⅞
1,000	H. & Nap. 1st	85⅛	600	do	40⅞
2,000	Dub. & S. City 2d div.	88⅛	100	do	40⅞
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	104⅛	100	do	40⅞
1,000	Morris & E. 2d	99	700	do	40⅞
9,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	95⅛	100	do	40⅞
5,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10	95	100	do	40⅞
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	88	300	do	40⅞
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d	70	300	do	40⅞
10,000	Gt. West. 1st, '88	96	200	do	40⅞
5,000	B., C. R. & N. 1st bet. call	89⅛	200	do	40⅞
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	90	400	do	40⅞
100	Ger. Amer. Bank	100⅛	700	do	40⅞
25	Fourth Nat. Bk.	112⅛	100	do	40⅞
300	West. U. Tel. b.c.	84⅛	300	do	40⅞
300	do	84⅛	100	do b3.	40⅞
200	do c.	84⅛	100	do b3.	40⅞
100	do	84⅛	400	do	40⅞
100	do	84⅛	200	do	40⅞
200	do s10.	84⅛	300	do	41
100	do	84⅛	100	do	41
100	do	84⅛	200	do	41⅛
100	do b3.	84⅛	100	do	41
100	do	84⅛	100	do	40⅞
400	do	84⅛	500	do	40⅞
12	Del. & Hud Canal	117⅛	500	do	40⅞
125	Amer. Express	69	300	do c.	40⅞
300	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	100⅛	300	L. S. & M. So. b.c.	90⅛
100	do	100⅛	300	do	90⅛
20	do	100⅛	10	Clev. & Pitts	88
300	do	100⅛	300	Chic. & R. I. b.c.	108⅛
900	do	100⅛	100	do b3.	108⅛
100	do b3.	100⅛	100	do	108⅛
600	do b3.	101	300	do	108⅛
900	do	101	300	do	108⅛
1100	do	101⅛	200	do	108⅛
200	do	101⅛	300	do	108⅛
900	do	101⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. b.c.	54⅛
100	Erie Railway b.c.	63⅛	100	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	67⅛
100	Un. Pacific b.c.	27⅛	5	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	93⅛
100	do	27⅛	5	Del., L. & W. b.c.	104⅛
600	do	27⅛	100	do	104⅛
200	do	27⅛	100	do	104⅛
300	do	27⅛	100	St. L. & I. M. b.c.	87
			25	M. & E.	90
			100	Ohio & M. b.c.	40⅞
			100	do	41
			100	do s3.	41
			100	do	41⅛
			300	C., C. & I. C. b.c.	29⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	118⅛	$38,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	120
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	118⅛	10,000	do s3.	120
2,700	U. S. 5-20 C., '62 called bds.	118⅛	4,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	114⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	116⅛	1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	116⅛

SALES FROM 12:15 TO 2 P. M.

5	Am. Express	68⅛	1400	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅛
100	West. Un. Tel. c.	85	100	do s3.	101⅛
300	do	85⅛	300	do	101⅛
210	do	85⅛	100	do	101⅛
200	do	85⅛	400	do b3.	101⅛
100	do	85⅛	100	do	101⅛
400	do	85	100	do b30.	101⅛
500	do	85	700	do	101⅛
100	do s3.	84⅛	100	do b30.	101⅛
100	do	84⅛	200	do	101⅛
100	do c.	85	100	do c.	105
100	do	85	20	Del., L. & W.	105
400	do	85	100	Rock Island	108⅛
100	Pacific Mail	40⅞	200	do	108⅛
200	do	40⅞	100	do b3.	108⅛
100	do	40⅞	100	do c.	108⅛
200	do	40⅞	100	do b3.	109
2100	do	40⅞	100	do	108⅛
300	do	40⅞	200	Tol. & Wab.	68
100	do s3.	40⅞	200	do	68
200	do	40⅞	200	do	68⅛
2200	do	40⅞	300	do	68⅛
300	do	40⅞	100	do	68
100	Erie Railway	63⅛	1200	Ohio & Miss.	41⅛
350	N. J. Central	106	100	do s3.	41⅛
300	L. S. & M. So.	91	100	do	41⅛
100	do	91	100	do	41⅛
30	do	91	100	do c.	41⅛
82	do	91⅛	200	do b3.	41⅛
100	do	90⅛	100	do	41⅛
200	do	90	100	do s8.	41⅛
200	do	90⅛	300	do	41⅛
400	Union Pacific	27⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.	30⅛
500	do b3.	27⅛			
100	do	27⅛			
100	do	27⅛			
000	do	27⅛			
100	Chic. & Alt.	119⅛			
100	St. Paul	55			
100	do	55⅛			

SALES AFTER THE SECOND BOARD.

2000	Mil. & St. P. 2d	77⅛	400	Lake Shore	91
80	Bank of Commerce	116	200	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅛
50	Am. Ex. Bank	109	200	do b3.	101⅛
200	Western Union	85	2400	do	101⅛
100	do s3.	85	200	do	101⅛
100	do b3.	85⅛	100	N. J. Central	106
700	do	85	200	Union Pacific	27⅛
100	Erie Railway	63⅛	200	do	27⅛
100	Pacific Mail	40⅞	100	do	27⅛
200	do	40⅞	400	St. Paul	55⅛
100	do s3.	40⅞	100	do b3.	55⅛
100	do b3.	41	100	Rock Island b3.	109
200	do	40⅞	500	T., W. & W. s30.	68⅛
1200	do	40⅞	100	do	68⅛
500	do s3.	40⅞	400	Del., Lac. & W.	105
1100	do	40⅞	100	Boston & Erie	2⅛
2100	do	40⅞	300	Ohio & Miss.	41⅛
1500	do	40⅞	100	C., C. & I. C.	30⅛

SATURDAY, May 31—P. M.

The Bank Averages this Afternoon show a moderate decline on the previous return on Loans, Deposits, Gold Notes, and Circulation. The Greenbacks are $1,579,400 higher than last week. The changes altogether are as follows:

Decrease in Loans	$1,887,500
Decrease in Gold Notes	1,150,600
Increase in Greenbacks	1,579,400
Decrease in Deposits	1,625,800
Decrease in Circulation	47,700

The excess of Lawful Money strength over the required 25 ₩ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is increased $847,175 by the above figures, and the present excess raised to nearly five millions of dollars.

The Money market, after ranging easy through the week at 6@7 ₩ cent., closed this Afternoon at 5@6 ₩ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, and 6½@8 ₩ cent. per annum on prime mercantile paper. The Gold speculation, which made some bold demonstrations early in the week in the direction of higher figures, showed signs of weakness yesterday, and again to-day, and the sales left off at 117⅝@117½ ₩ cent.

Bills on London were held with more firmness on the easier Gold market, and closed 108½@108⅝ ₩ cent.

The Stock Exchange Board adjourned early to-day to allow the members to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., of the late E. D. Stanton, whose deeply-regretted decease we noticed in our report of Thursday.

On the Share speculation, after another formidable offering of the Pacific Mail fancy at 40@39⅞@40@40⅛@40½ ₩ cent., early in the day, took a very decided upward turn after 12 o'clock, and the demand from buyers extended over nearly the whole of the New-York and Western Roads, and also to Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. There was also an increased inquiry for the Railroad Mortgages, and a steady feeling in all the Public Funds of the United States. At 3 o'clock, on the dealings in the Exchange Room, after the adjournment of the regular Board, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night, before the Holiday of yesterday:

Closing Quotations—MAY 31.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅜	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	121½	121½
American Gold	118⅜	118
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅞	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108⅜
Pacific Mail	41⅛	40⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73	73
St. Paul Common	54⅜	55½
Ohio and Missippi	41	41⅜
Western Union Telegraph	84⅜	85
Erie	63⅜	63⅜
Union Pacific	27½	27½
Lake Shore	90⅜	91
C., C. & Indiana Central	30½	30½
Toledo and Wabash	67⅞	68½
Harlem	130	130
North-west	75	75

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1873.

Gold receipts	$3,990,131 27
Gold payments	1,183,826 20
Gold balance	44,267,099 76
Currency receipts	1,583,446 62
Currency payments	1,119,230 71
Currency balance	22,155,181 19
Customs	264,000 00

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, in this City, for the month ending May 31, 1873:

Deposits of gold—		
Foreign coins	$43,000	
Foreign bullion	32,700	
United States bullion	607,000	
United States bullion, (re-deposits.)	5,300	
Jeweler's bars	27,000	$—715,000
Deposits of silver, including purchases:		
Jewelers' bars	5,000	
Foreign coins	6,000	
Foreign bullion	2,000	
United States bullion, (contained in gold.)	13,000	
United States bullion, (Lake Superior.)	1,000	
United States bullion, Nebraska	44,000	
United States bullion, Colorado	40,000	
United States bullion, Montana	500	
United States bullion, Utah	129,000	
United States bullion, Nevada	44,000	
United States bullion, Wyoming	7,500	
United States bullion, New-Mexico	3,000	—[illegible]
Total deposits		$1,[illegible]
Amount payable in bars	700,000	
Amount payable in coins	315,000	—1,015,000
Gold bars stamped	600,676 62	
Silver bars stamped	284,308 [illegible]	—885,075 51
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, gold	107,807 84	
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, silver	92,023 71	—199,831 55

The receipts and disbursements by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in this City, for the month ending May 31, were as follows:

April 30, 1873, by balance		$64,197,616 29
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$9,321,301 49	
On account of gold notes	7,904,200 00	
On account of internal revenue	175,912 43	
On account of act of June 8, 1872, certificates	1,845,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	148,265 23	
On account of transfers	10,002,094 10	
On account of patent fees	802 25	
On account of miscellaneous	7,262,845 48	
On account of disbursing accounts	9,280,867 22	
On account of Assay Office	259,906 62	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	9,126,965 77	
In currency		55,513,[illegible]
Total		$119,711,[illegible]
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$36,912,252 17	
Post office drafts	458,480 15	
Disbursing accounts	7,919,302 34	
Assay office	269,927 56	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	6,798,798 56	
In currency		— 52,[illegible]
Balance		— 67,[illegible]
Balance to credit of Treasurer United States	50,203,587 40	
Balance to disbursing accounts	15,840,774 61	
Balance to assay office	1,258,418 83	
Balance to interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	48,781 60—	
In currency		67,[illegible]
Receipts for customs in the month of May, 1873		9,321,301 49
Receipts for customs in the month of May, 1872		11,436,004 2[illegible]
Receipts for customs in the month of May, decrease, 1873		$2,114,70[illegible] 80

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company for the second week of May were:

1873	$62,520 00
1872	47,880 91
Increase	$14,639 09

From Jan. 1 to May 15:

1873	$[illegible]
1872	782,[illegible]
Increase	$[illegible]

The June Coupons of the Eight ₩ Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Northern Railway Company will be paid by the Merchants' Exchange Bank.

The following is an extract from the report of an Illinois correspondent of the Toledo and Warsaw Company, dated from Peoria, May 24, on the growing crops of the West:

As requested, I have the pleasure of reporting to you the progress made by farmers in planting corn on the east end of your road, with some remarks on the appearance of the smaller grains. My report is based on personal observation and the statements of the most reliable farmers, merchants and grain dealers. Between this point and Gilman, I am informed that on account of the country being very level and low, farmers have not done so much work as this side. Wheat, winter, is very good. Spring is fair, with more sown than last year. Oats looks well, with about twenty per cent. less sown than in 1872, owing to the land being too wet, retarding plowing until too late. There is much corn ground not yet plowed, but with one more week of good weather it will be safe to place the corn planted at three-quarters of the corn land on the line tributary to your road east, and with continued good weather, say to the 10th of June, you may depend on a fair average crop of all grains.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks: in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 31—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 94 for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅞; 1867s, 94⅞; 10-40s, 88⅞; new 5s, 89⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 49⅛.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅞ for money, and 94 for the account. American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares 49⅛.

FRANKFORT, May 31—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 31.—Rentes, 57f.

PARIS, May 31—Evening.—Rentes, 56f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—10:30 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet: Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, April, at 8⅞d., and from the same ports, deliverable May and June, at 8⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 37s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut; Beef, 86s. ₩ tierce. Produce—Refined Petroleum 13½d.@14d. ₩ gallon.

2½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closes quiet and steady. The sales of the day have been 13,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 5,750 bales were American.

Evening—Common Rosin 7s.@8s. ₩ cwt. Spirits Turpentine 37s. ₩ cwt.

Probable Homicide.

On the 24th inst., while a number of laborers were at work excavating in the Boulevard, in the vicinity of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, one of them, a German, whose name has not been ascertained, accidentally upset a wheelbarrow, filled with stones. Some of these stones struck John Deegan, a stone-mason, residing at One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Boulevard, but did not injure him. Becoming very much enraged, Deegan flung a hammer, which he was using at the time, at the German. The missile struck James Delaney, of Ninety-second-street and Tenth-avenue, on the head, fracturing his skull, and causing a very dangerous wound. Delaney went to his home, and no notice of the affair was communicated to the police until Thursday night, when Delaney becoming worse, was sent to Bellevue Hospital. He refused at first to give the name of his assailant to the police, but from information received from other sources Capt. McDonnell, of the Thirty-first Precinct, arrested Deegan, and he was locked up to await the result. The condition of Delaney is precarious; erysipelas has set in, and a fatal result is feared.

The Police Department.

The Board of Police Commissioners held their usual daily meeting yesterday, and remained in secret session for over three hours, but no business of public interest was transacted. The board received yesterday no less than 800 petitions from applicants for appointments in the department, being chiefly for the positions of police surgeons, clerkships, telegraph operators, and for places in the Street-cleaning Bureau. The applications were referred to the appropriate committees, and the board adjourned until Monday morning.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 306 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notes.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Gen. DAVIS has returned with the captured Modocs from the scout after Capt. JACK, and the fears that he too would fall a victim to Indian treachery can therefore be dismissed. The scout was, however, unsuccessful, as Capt. JACK was not found, but we are told that some of the Indians are continuing the hunt. There is still a chance, therefore, that the savage who, with twenty warriors, is keeping an extensive district disturbed and a large force of United States soldiers employed at a great expense, may yet be killed or captured. Thus far it appears that about half the Modocs have been disposed of, and it is not probable the country can be rid of the remainder with much less expenditure of time and money than have already been required. The only ground for a hope that we will get off better than this is in the fact that Gen. DAVIS has displayed more energy and skill than his predecessors in operations against the savages.

Here are some interesting data for comparison of the death-rate of our own City with those of certain European and Asiatic centres of population. The latest foreign returns are contained in the English Registrar-General's report for the week ending Saturday, May 10. During that week the death-rate of New-York was rather below our recent average, being in the proportion of 27.5 per 1,000 per annum. During the same week the death-rate of London was equal to an annual rate of 21 per 1,000, while the average of seventeen other large English towns was 22 per 1,000. In London the mean temperature of the week was 48.4 degrees, while in New-York it was 52.5 degrees. The returns of other cities embodied in the report above alluded to show the following figures, relating, of course, to various weeks antecedent to the second one in May. In Paris the annual death-rate was equal to 24 per 1,000, in Brussels it was 22, in Berlin 28, in Vienna 35, in Rome 22, in Calcutta 28, and in Bombay 34 per 1,000. From all which it appears that in an exceptionally good week the death-rate of New-York was above the average of twenty-six of the large cities of the world, being only slightly exceeded by the rate of Berlin and Calcutta, and showing a decidedly favorable comparison only with those of Vienna and Bombay.

Less than half a dozen habitual criminals having been arrested and committed under the new law, the police appear to have rested from their labors, and we may suppose they are well over the spasm of vigor with which they were seized. If Mr. MATSELL were competent for his place he would know that this is not the way to secure the benefits the law is intended to gain for the community. No one is deceived by the story that the criminals have taken themselves off in a body to other cities, nor will they depart until they discover that the police are determined to fully and impartially use the power given by the law. As yet they have seen no indication that such a purpose is entertained; nor will they find it in the virtue of a day which is contented with bagging two or three inferior pickpockets. The public demands that this law shall be rigidly enforced, and will not accept any excuse for failure in the matter. All these outlaws are well known to the detectives, who are entirely without pretext for any omission to promptly do their whole duty under the law.

It is possible that no injury will be done the public interests by the specifications upon which bids for printing the *City Record* must be based, but Mayor HAVEMEYER, Commissioner VAN NORT, and Mr. DELAFIELD SMITH cannot for that reason be justified in practically closing the door against competition. By requiring a kind of type which is not in general use, printers are debarred from bidding, as the uncertainties of the contract are too great to justify them in purchasing material expressly for the work. Many complaints on this subject have reached us to which we find it impossible to give a satisfactory reply. We are aware that much City work has heretofore been required to be done with this kind of type, but it is evident that it would have been better to have made specifications that would have admitted of the utmost competition. It appears to be too late to remedy the matter and it is, therefore, incumbent upon the officials having the matter in charge to act with the greatest discretion in awarding the contract. The only excuse they can offer for their proceedings thus far is to keep the printing of the *City Record* clear of all suspicion of jobbing.

The Orleanists in the French Assembly are said to have unsuccessfully sought an alliance with the party of the Left Centre, in the ranks of which ex-President THIERS has taken his place. At present, the majority of the Orleanists sit among the deputies of the Right Centre, and the refusal of their overtures by the Republicans of the Assembly shows both statesmanlike patience with the present, and a very steadfast faith in the future. For the defection of the Orleanists would undoubtedly turn the scale of parties against the MacMahon Government, as an inspection of the following figures will show. These are given on the authority of the *Opinion Nationale*, and represent the nearest attainable estimate of the numerical strength of the various sections of the Assembly. According to this table, compiled just before the parliamentary struggle which ended with the resignation of M. THIERS, the Right Centre counted in its ranks 140 members; the Right, 150; the Extreme Right, 45—total for the various Conservative groups, 335. At the same time the Left Centre numbered 140, the Left, 120, and the Extreme Left, 50—total for the Republican sections, 310. In addition to the 645 deputies thus classified, there remained nearly 100 of undefined affiliations, being either too indifferent or too independent to follow the lead of any party. As will be remembered, the celebrated test vote on accepting the resignation of M. THIERS, was participated in by 707 members, being probably the maximum number that any division whatever would be likely to call out. As the majority on this division numbered only 368, or 33 members more than the actual working force of the Right, it is apparent that a slight disaffection might very materially alter the relative position of political parties in France.

Accomplished and Needed Reforms.

Mayor HAVEMEYER not having had a sufficient number of disreputable personal friends to fill all the City offices, some of the departments are already giving substantial evidence that they are managed in the interests of Reform. This is eminently true of the Excise Department, as Commissioners STEWART, VOORHIS, and MARSHALL have determined upon methods in the discharge of their delicate duties which are in the highest degree creditable. The schedule of rates which they have established is just to the public, as well as to the dealers, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the liquor traffic. The charge for selling only ales and beer is properly put at $30, which is the minimum of the law, and the graduation up to the maximum of $250 is equitable. It is estimated that the rates as established will yield a revenue of $600,000, against only $386,725 collected last year, while the general policy of the commissioners will decrease the number of saloons at least 2,000.

We are gratified to have the assurance that the policy of the Commissioners will have this effect. We know that they have carefully gathered all the attainable facts to guide them in the discharge of their duties, and we are certain that so far as possible they will serve the public interests. These clearly demand that the traffic in alcoholic liquors shall be more restricted than it has been during the past three years, and that it shall be conducted with some regard to public safety and decency. We do not advocate a return to the methods which prevailed under the Metropolitan Excise law, as we are convinced the policy then pursued did more harm than good, but a medium can easily be found, and we have no doubt will be taken. Disreputable places will be closed for want of a license, and the saloons which are licensed will be required to do business in accordance with the law. There will be in this no hardship to reputable dealers, and the trade will be much less of a nuisance and danger to the community than formerly. Many places have been kept without the slightest attempt to conform to the law as to Sunday closing, to the great damage of the respectable dealers who have pursued the contrary course. We believe the Commissioners will make and enforce such regulations on this point as will inflict no hardship upon any class, while they will effectually protect the rights of all.

The Fire Department is another branch of the municipal service which has fallen into excellent hands. Commissioners PERLEY, HATCH, and VAN COTT, in issuing the order for the abolition of the bell-ringers, have accomplished a reform which THE TIMES asked in vain of their predecessors. Since the establishment of the fire telegraph system, there has been no sufficient reason for the continuance of the ringing of the tower-bells, and very many conclusive arguments against it. During the year ending April 30, 1873, there were 1,061 alarms of fire in the City, only seventy-five of which came from the bell-towers. This fact of itself is a sufficient reason why $34,000 per annum should not be wasted in salaries of bell-ringers, but there are others equally good. The alarms which came from the towers were frequently false, thus subjecting the apparatus of the department to unnecessary wear and tear; the ringing of the bells was notice to thieves of a fire, and these marauders, incited by the hope of plunder, frequently gathered at the scene from remote parts of the City, to add to the troubles of the Police; the bells were a nuisance to the neighborhoods in which they were located, and especially to the sick, and were useless as a notice to the general public of the existence of a fire, as there have been no towers south of Marion and Spring streets for two years, and in large portions of the City the bells were never heard. It is, therefore, creditable to the Commissioners that they have dispensed with the bell-ringers, and the system they have adopted in relation to the towers is equally praiseworthy. The "look-out" service is retained, and the time is to be struck on the bells twice daily as heretofore, but these duties are to be performed by the fire patrol, and without expense to the public. In the rare cases when a fire is discovered from the towers, the alarm is to be sent to head-quarters, from whence it will reach the companies as quickly as by the old method. There will, doubtless, be a pressure brought upon the Commissioners to reverse their action, as these places were useful to stow away political mendicants; but we hope they will persist in the reform they have accomplished.

There is an opportunity presented to the Department of Public Charities and Correction to do a much greater public service than either of these. We have full confidence in Commissioners LAIMBEER, BOWEN, and STERN, and hope that they have already taken into consideration the abandonment of Bellevue as a hospital. Those who should be best informed in the matter declare there is no doubt of their authority to do so, and such action on their part is the first step necessary to secure the property for a City prison. The buildings are worthless for hospital purposes, and by renovating them for prison uses, a large amount of money can be saved to the City. If the Commissioners to secure a new City prison are compelled to buy a site and build the necessary structures, it is inevitable that a heavy public debt must be contracted, and great additional burdens laid upon the tax-payers. We do not doubt the Commissioners of Charities, upon a careful review of the subject, will conclude that it is their duty to abandon Bellevue, replacing it with small reception hospitals and a convalescent hospital on one of the islands. The public interests plainly require such action, and we hope they will not delay in entering upon a reform so imperatively required, and so entirely feasible.

The Co-Education of the Sexes.

The subject of the co-education of the sexes has been discussed recently in Massachusetts with much earnestness. It arose, however, in a debate on the question of superior education for women, though an entirely different topic from the latter. In regard to the need of a better mental training for women, we have expressed ourselves in these columns with all the force which the subject would permit, and rejoice that our views have met with wide acceptance among the friends of education throughout the country.

We firmly believe that female education in this country should be better than it has been, but that there should be less of it. We should improve the quality and diminish the quantity. We would have the mental training of women somewhat more like that of men, but we would also have it resemble it in the slow and deliberate manner in which it is given. We object to the "cramming" so prevalent in the female high schools and colleges. We think some of the robuster studies, such as Latin, mental philosophy, political economy, and mathematics, would be excellent for the female mind, in giving it greater precision and thoroughness, but they should be pursued as they are in the male colleges, with the prospect of many years being devoted to them. This forcing into the female intellect all the 'ologies and sciences at the rate of six a day for a couple of years, is utterly fatal to the mental digestion. No intellectual food is assimilated. No mental habits worth anything are gained. We believe heartily in superior female education. We wish the whole system were reformed. We would have it both more thorough and more slow.

The steps taken in opening a wider sphere of education for women, by the university female examinations in England, and by the Harvard examinations here, as well as by the foundation of such colleges as Vassar and others, have our heartiest sympathy and approval. Still, all these schemes of training include too much in a short time, and, despite the disclaimer of its President, we have strong reason for believing that Vassar College has decidedly erred in this direction. What the girls of the middle and upper classes need is a slow, thorough, healthful, and masculine course of studies. The question, however, of the co-education of the sexes is quite a different one. In the case of children, of boys and girls under fifteen, it works admirably well, and we believe every school for students under that age is benefited by a mixture of the sexes.

The boys are refined and the girls stimulated by the competition; in fact, in such schools the quick-minded girl generally surpasses in scholarship the boy, whose mind awakes more slowly. But beyond those years we have great doubts of the advisability of mingling the sexes in large institutions for study, and we think the recent position of President ELIOT on this subject in answer to the wild statements of Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, was one which will commend itself to all wise and prudent parents. The experiment has nowhere been fully tried; the small colleges in the West, which have mingled the two sexes in recitation and study, have generally had but few students, and those from the same village or community who have been brought up together, while the young women often come from their own father's houses to attend the recitations. In such circumstances there would obviously be less evil resulting from the arrangement. The whole force of the social opinion of the town would bear upon both sexes as it does in after life. On the other hand, suppose a great university in one of our Eastern towns, where young men and women came together from all parts of the country, living in boarding-houses or barracks, and meeting in all the public duties of the college; the only social opinion bearing upon them being that of the students themselves. We can understand how many scandals in this most inflammable period of the human life might occur in such a university. The home restraints are gone, the iron rule of society has not taken their place, and, from the necessity of the case, a thousand temptations would occur which do not meet either sex in ordinary house life. A great deal of human virtue is the result of social safeguards, but here in the supposed university many of these are summarily broken down, while time and habit have not formed new securities in the social tone of the institution. Moreover, if virtue even were not weakened, there would be danger of our young girls losing that sweet modesty and unconsciousness which are the most delicate charms of young womanhood. One can fancy what sort of young ladies would come forth from a four years' university course, when they had struggled with, day by day, and often surpassed the best minds among the young men of the country. They certainly would not be the ideals which the world has formed till now, of the most refined womanhood. There is a serious doubt, too, as President ELIOT has put it, whether the female *physique* could endure the intense work demanded now by those who attain the highest honors in our universities. The young women break down now incessantly in our female colleges; what would become of them if the intense competition with men was infused into their courses of instruction? Woman's health in general, in the Eastern States, is in a deplorable condition; will it improve it to expose it during the most sensitive years of a woman's life to all the strain of masculine struggle? Shall we not have a new generation of wives and mothers more nervous, more delicate, and more unequal to the great strain of American life than ever we have had before; and should we not endanger the whole rising generation by exposing our young women to the results of an experiment of whose nature we know so little? President ELIOT's conclusion will commend itself to all reasonable persons as wise and careful, that we must hesitate somewhat before attempting so radical a change in the education of the sexes.

Comparative Longevity.

That average longevity is on the increase in civilized countries seems highly probable, although the gathering and collation of statistics must be more comprehensive and regular than at present to warrant this assumption as a certainty. It is likely that in past times the age of very elderly persons was habitually exaggerated, whereas in our own day such overstatements are more readily corrected. The science of statistics, comparatively advanced as it is, must still, however, be considered of tender growth, and plausible conjecture yet takes the place in many instances of positive demonstration. Facts, nevertheless, accumulate, that appear to give strength to the belief in augmenting average longevity, and occasionally we chance upon striking illustrations. For example, in the London *Times* of May 15, ult., there are obituaries of seven persons whose united ages amount to 617 years—rather more than eighty-eight years for each. The oldest was a man of ninety-seven, and the youngest of the same sex was eighty-three. The oldest lady was ninety-five, and the youngest eighty-two—only two of the seven being of the female sex. Besides these, and in the same column, are notices of eight septuagenarians, the average of whose life was seventy-four years and four months. Thus, in a single number of a daily newspaper we find obituaries of fifteen persons who had lived, on the average, more than eighty years—certainly a remarkable piece of corroborative testimony to the truth of the hypothesis advanced.

In Ireland, there have lately been recorded some cases of similar import. Official authority is given to the statement that, during the last quarter of 1872, there died in that country fifteen persons who had passed the age of one hundred years. The Register of Coolmountain, Dunmanway, reports the death of a blacksmith, who had attained, "without any possibility of doubt," the great age of one hundred and six years. He worked at the forge until within a fortnight of his death. The Register significantly adds: "I understand the deceased was in the habit of taking his tumbler of punch." A man has died lately at Bantry, of the same age. It has been proved that he was thirty years of age at the time the French fleet entered Bantry Bay. He was in excellent health to within ten days of his death, and then took to his bed because of a slight rheumatism in his knee. At Cavan a death has just occurred in the work-house at the age of one hundred and eight; and and a like age is assigned to a person also recently deceased, at Castlederg. Of the latter, the Register says: "I made careful inquiry respecting this case, and found the statement of the informant as to the extraordinary age of the deceased perfectly sustained." But the greatest age lately registered in Ireland enables the ladies to take the palm, it being that of a woman who expired in the Meigh District of Newry Union, and who was one hundred and fifteen years old. She worked in the fields up to within a month of her death. To be sure, neither of these cases comes up to that of DAVID KURNISON, whose death, at Chicago, 1851, is said to have been at one hundred and sixteen years of age; or of DHA-WA-NOIS, (Black Snake,) Chief of the Senecas, at South Valley, Alleghany, N. Y., 1860, at one hundred and twenty-three; or of JOSEPH CRELE, at Caledonia, Wis., 1866, at one hundred and forty. But, although these persons had indubitably reached a very advanced age, there are questions, in each instance, about the data for precisely fixing its duration.

In general, the further back we go in the records of longevity, the more remarkable are the ages assigned. Of course, were these records in all cases to be depended upon the inference would be decidedly unfavorable to the theory of increasing longevity. Such accounts, however, as those of TANE BRITTEN, (1588, Somerset,) said to have lived two hundred years, and of THOMAS CARN, (same year, Shoreditch,) credited with two hundred and seven, are plainly to be taken with grains of salt. GOLOUR MCCRAIN, of the Island of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is reported to have celebrated one hundred and eighty Christmases in his own house, dying at last in the reign of CHARLES I. The latter statement, however, was more easy of demonstration than the former one. These and many other instances are to be classed as highly doubtful, but of the age of the persons named in the lists who are nearer our own epoch we have proofs much fuller and more satisfactory. From this, it is plain that the apparent decreasing scale of remarkable ages is not to be taken as proof of decreasing longevity, even were surprising instances to be accepted as unequivocal evidence, which they are not, of a current average. It is probable that as many persons reach advanced life in the thousand in New-York as in Paris; but the annual death-rate, per thousand, in the former City, has lately been as thirty to twenty-four in the latter. Reflection shows that while accidental circumstances, such as enormous immigration of the poorer and less prudent classes, bad sewage, injurious diet, and the like, may raise the death-rate for a time in a particular place, the general tendency must be to lessen the effect of these causes, and to produce other effects directly contrary. Improvements in building, ventilation, drainage, and the like, should certainly tend to lower the death-rate in a city like New-York; and, as certainly, the cultivation of those habits of repose, calmness, and moderation we have lately discussed, should have a similar influence. We should say, too, that it is not unreasonable to suppose that the means of swift and comfortable transit from end to end of New-York City, would have a favorable effect on the average duration of life—another reason to add to the many for hastening forward an improvement we have too long been without.

A New Departure in Sunday-Schools.

The more intelligent friends of Sunday-schools have long been sensible of the defects in their organization, and have striven to remedy them. One of the more recent plans projected with this end is that of "uniform lessons." This involves the selection of passages from the Bible of convenient length, (a dozen verses, more or less,) having some historical or doctrinal connection with each other. Each passage is made the subject of one lesson, to be studied on a fixed day by all the schools and classes which use it. Several successive lessons form a series, in which some important fact or doctrine is followed up. Several series of this character have been published by different houses. They are generally prepared by competent men, and seem to give satisfaction to the parties who have used them.

The National Sunday-school Convention is an annual meeting of Sunday-school workers connected with the "Evangelical" churches of the United States and Canada. This body, at its meeting last year, undertook to bring about a combination of the different "uniform series" to the extent, at least, that they should all present the same topics for simultaneous study. The matter was referred to a committee on which different denominations and interests were fairly represented. The committee readily came to an agreement, and presented an experimental series of topics for the latter part of the year, from the Book of Daniel. Subsequently, the topics were announced of two series for 1873, each to embrace six months. The committee's action is confined to the selection of the topics and the particular passages of the Bible on which the lessons are based, while the compilers are left free to explain and illustrate them in their own way. Thus, while the end of uniformity in the general direction of the studies is met, an elasticity is given the system by which it is made adaptable to the doctrines and tastes of the different denominations. The scheme of the "international series," as it is called, contemplates a continuous course of seven years. During this time it is expected that all the important parts of the Bible will be studied, and a whole generation of Sunday-school scholars instructed. The first half of the year is to be devoted to the study of the Old Testament, the last half to that of the New. The lessons for this year have been selected from Genesis and Matthew. The passage upon which each lesson is based is supposed to embody some important fact, or illustrate some important truth, and to have a general bearing upon the central idea of the whole series. The lessons for the first six months of this year involve twenty-four different topics, which are visibly and historically connected. They relate, in general, to the creation, the fall of man, the flood, the confusion of tongues, and the history of the Patriarchs, and end with the death of Joseph. The lessons from Matthew, for the last six months, will present events in the life of Christ. The lessons for 1874 have been already selected and announced. They will be from Exodus and Mark.

The adoption of the international series has given a great impulse to the study of the Bible in and out of the Sunday-schools. It has made the exposition of the lessons one of the most prominent departments of religious literature. Several papers are published primarily for this purpose. The Sunday-school societies issue "lesson leaves" devoted to this object only. Most of the weekly religious papers give a department to "the lesson." They are expected to do so by their subscribers, and it has become almost as much a feature of them as the telegraphic column is of the secular Press. A great demand has sprung up for the standard commentaries. Lesson papers are published of different grades for different classes of scholars. Some are illustrated with maps and pictures, judiciously selected, to aid in explanation. The literary character of the work is, for the most part, good. Many scholarly men are engaged in it, who call to their aid the latest results of modern criticism, exploration, and research.

The total circulation of the lesson papers must be enormous. We have been told that 700,000 copies of a single series are sold weekly. Taking into consideration the number of houses which are engaged in this work, and the amount of similar matter that is circulated through the general religious Press, it becomes evident that a great multitude of men, women, and children are at this time engaged in the concerted study of the same religious topics. The international series is used in the Baptist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian, Reformed, and Northern Methodist Sunday-schools in the United States and Canada, and in those of most of the smaller denominations of the "Evangelical" school. It is used also in many Episcopal schools. It will be introduced into England next year.

This new departure of the Sunday-schools is a fact of great significance. It concentrates the attention of a very strong and aggressive school of English-speaking churches upon the study of the same parts of the Bible, and of substantially the same course of reasoning with reference to the development of the same essential points of doctrine. It looks to the training of the children in the same lines of thought. Its tendency will be to make the people of these churches better acquainted with the principles of their common faith, more tenacious in adhering to them and more skillful in defending them, and to combine them into a compact force for the maintenance and propagation of "Evangelical" doctrines. It may exert a marked influence upon the future relations of churches and the comparative strength of the adherents of different creeds.

The Boston Balloon.

To cross the Atlantic in a balloon has long been the dream of all ambitious aeronauts. No one has yet made the attempt, though many thrifty persons have promised to do so, and thereby made much money out of the credulous and curious. It was only necessary to have a vacant city lot, and a large second-hand balloon, and to send out advertisements announcing that the balloon in which "Professor" Smith proposed to cross the Atlantic would be exhibited for a few days only. Of course, the public paid its money to see the balloon which was to make so novel a voyage, and as soon as public interest in the matter began to decline the "Professor" quietly returned the balloon to its owners, and went to Europe by steamer. This has been the unvarying history of all promised balloon trips across the Atlantic, so that the intelligent person who now hears of a new project of the kind immediately decides that the so-called aeronaut is an impostor, who has not the slightest intention of keeping his word.

There may, however, be reason to put some degree of faith in the two aeronauts who have recently promised to start in a balloon from Boston for Europe on the Fourth of July next. The Aldermen of Boston fully believe in them, and have proved their faith by giving them $3,000 to aid them in fitting out their balloon. Of course this money did not belong to the Aldermen, but to the Municipal Treasury, and hence it was given away more readily than it would have been had it been taken directly from the Aldermen's pockets. Nevertheless, it may be assumed that no New-England person wastes even the money of other people upon unprofitable and absurd projects. The Boston Aldermen must have felt certain that the aeronauts really would keep their promise, or they would not have given them so large a sum of money. We may therefore expect, with some little confidence, that on the coming Fourth of July the first transatlantic balloon will start from Boston, amid the roar of the great organ and the shouts of the assembled mob of transcendent philosophers and descendants of JOHN ADAMS, who are supposed to constitute the majority of the population of that city.

And there is really no reason why a balloon voyage to Europe should not be attempted. Aeronauts assert that in the upper regions of the atmosphere there is a steady current of wind which would carry a balloon eastward at the rate of 100 miles an hour. If so, the voyage across the ocean by balloon could be made in as short a time and with quite as much safety as by an ordinary steamer. It is certainly time that the attempt were made. Aeronauts have so frequently demonstrated, at least to their own satisfaction, the perfect feasibility of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon, that the public is anxious that they should either cease to discuss the subject or else prove their sincerity by embarking upon a transatlantic balloon voyage. There is only one objection to the project of the Boston aeronauts. If they should succeed in their projected voyage, the extent to which the Boston Press would praise the public spirit and enterprise of that aspiring community would create a wild longing on the part of the American public to attach the entire City of Boston to two or three good-sized balloons, and to set it adrift in some atmospheric current that should carry it beyond the sight and knowledge of mankind.

The Press on Mayor Havemeyer.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

There is some confusion in the reports concerning Oliver Charlick's future movements. It is positively stated—and as positively denied—that he intends to retire from the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners. If he consults public opinion his place will be vacated immediately. The honor of serving in an office for which nine out of ten pronounce the incumbent incapable, is very slight, and not an enviable one.

From the Madison (Wis.) State Journal.

Superintendent Kelso, of the New-York police force, was, Friday, removed by Mayor Havemeyer's new Police Commissioners, and George W. Matsell, the owner of the New-York *Police Gazette*, appointed in his place. Matsell was Superintendent with Fernando Wood sixteen years ago, and led in an assault upon the Metropolitan Police, which were organized by the Legislature to supersede him, and has a very bad record in several respects. The appointment arouses great indignation in New-York, where, under non-partisan management, the police have give excellent satisfaction for many years.

The Pay of Constitution-Makers.

From the Greenville (Penn.) Advance, May 29.

The members of the Constitutional Convention have agreed to fix their salary at $2,500, and circular milage for two sessions at the rate of ten cents per mile. This is just twice and a half what was promised them when elected. The law under which the convention was called fixed the price at $1,000 and milage, but the Legislature last Winter repealed the salary clause, and authorized the convention to fix the salary of its members.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

The City Theatres.

Mr. Fechter changes his part at the Grand Opera-house to-morrow night, and his weird and pathetic embodiment of the ill-fated *Dei Franchi* will replace that of *Monte Cristo*. We learn that the "ghostly effects" of the "Corsican Brothers" will be on a scale of uncommon horror, and this baleful attraction will add, no doubt, to the desire to see Mr. Fechter in one of his most striking, if most mournful, performances....At Wallack's, Mr. Sothern's long and brilliant engagement has at last ended. To-morrow the house is to be closed, in order to permit a full-dress rehearsal of Mr. Boucicault's new drama called "Mora, or the Golden Fetters." This is described as a new picture of life in New-York in 1873, and we are promised that it shall reveal the author's "best delineation of American scenes and American characters." Mr. Boucicault is among the most adroit and keen of sensation playwrights, and we doubt not his latest work will do justice to his reputation. The story of the drama is summarized as follows: "A young New-York banker, of an old family, *Paul Schuyler* by name, is secretly married to a celebrated actress, one *Mora Vanegah*. He lavishes his wealth upon the object of his passion, becomes deeply involved, and tries to recover his fortune by operating on the Stock Exchange. There he joins a gang of speculators headed by *Chauncey Lockfold*, whose unscrupulous band is called the "Modocs." By these men he is tempted into parting with bonds and securities confided to him in trust. Difficulties carry him and his confederates into crime. From his greatest troubles, however, he is extricated by the daring and energy of his wife....Miss Agnes Ethel has reappeared at the Union-square Theatre in "Agnes," and both the actress and the play, (which have been dealt with at sufficient length to need, at present, nothing but a brief reference,) have proven as attractive as the management could wish. "Agnes" is to be given to-morrow and Tuesday, and on Wednesday "Fernande" will be brought out....Miss Neilson continues to act *Amy Robsart* at Booth's Theatre, and there are no indications of a change of bill....Mr. Sothern, and part of Mr. Wallack's company, will play for six nights at the Brooklyn Academy, beginning, we believe, with to-morrow...."Azrael" still suffices to fill Niblo's nightly, and we suppose is intended to keep the stage through the season. No fatal accident has yet happened to "Lulu, the Sensation Gymnast," but we may surmise that there are habitués who think that while there is life there is hope, and, like the man who followed Van Amburgh's menagerie for years to see the lion massacre his keeper at last, that perseverance may yet find its reward....Wood's Museum has been doing a cheerful business of late, the plays of the "Spirit Wife," the "Black Avenger," "Sheldon's Baby," "Milly, the Milk-maid," the "Duel in the Snow," and "Mischievous Deacon," having afforded a rich and varied feast for the lovers of this kind of dramatic pabulum. To-morrow Mr. Frank Mayo will still further diversify the scene by appearing in his drama of "David Crockett."....Mr. Fox announces his last twelve nights at the Olympic, the engagement of the "American Grimaldi" ending on June 7. The favorite pantomimist has gained laurels without number, and something, we are glad to know, more substantial, and his return to his favorite stage will be eagerly looked for by people of all ages and sizes. There is no change to be noted at the Fifth-avenue Theatre.

Musical—Opera in the Fall.

Although it is somewhat early to speculate upon the promises of opera at the Academy in the Fall, it may not be amiss to say that tidings from Europe are of a kind to encourage the warmest anticipations of a delightful season. Signor Campanini is winning fresh laurels in London, and although a disquieting rumor has gotten currency to the effect that the young tenor has declined to fulfill his contract with the Messrs. Strakosch, there are still hopes that he will reconsider his determination. M. Maurel, Mr. Strakosch's first baritone, has just produced a deep impression in the English capital, and Mlle. Torriani and Signori Del Puente and Nanetti, have all found favor with the critical audiences of the great city. Of Mme. Nilsson's rentrée in London an account has already been printed in these columns. It will be seen that the Messrs. Strakosch's artists, with the exception of Miss Cary, who is on her way to Europe, and M. Victor Capoul, at present traveling in Italy, are even now as active, and augmenting an already established reputation. Boston opera-goers will have an earlier opportunity than will be accorded us, we opine, of listening to Mr. Maretzek's singers.

Home Notes.

To-morrow evening Miss Proudfoot, a lady of whose elocutionary talent report speaks highly, is to give a selection of readings and recitations at De Garmo's Hall. The various pieces will be alternated by musical performances, to be furnished by artists of distinction. ....Mr. Theodore Thomas is offering nightly splendid programmes at Central Park Garden, and we rejoice to know the success of these entertainments promises to be more complete this season than ever before....Signor Tamberlick, Mme. Maretzek, Signor Moriami, M. Jamet, and Señora Sans departed for Europe yesterday....The American Institute Hall will be reopened with Summer night concerts by Mr. Eben's Band, on Saturday next. ....The destruction of the Globe Theatre, it is announced, will not interfere with the fulfillment of engagements for the approaching season....Wednesday and Thursday Mr. Jefferson acted in Minneapolis...Mr. J. W. Wallack was expected to accompany Mr. Edwin Adams on a visit to Mr. Jefferson, in Minnesota, this week. Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last week in Milwaukee....Mr. Shiel Barry and Miss Geraldine Stuart acted at the Capital Theatre, in Albany. ....Miss Leclerq at the Globe, and the Vokes at the Boston Theatre, were the attractions in Boston....Miss Laura Keene was at Aiken's Theatre, in Chicago, and Mr. Edwin Adams was at McVicker's.

Foreign Affairs.

Under the head "The Spring Theatrical Season in Paris," a French correspondent of the London *Times* writes: There is no more uncertain season than that of Spring, and yet there is none which is so persistently celebrated as the beginning of Summer. Every year with the month of May we commence what are called "the Spring fêtes." The numerous pleasure resorts in the vicinity of Paris prepare their attractions, which the Parisians are always ready to recognize and to profit by. At this season we see on the Boulevards omnibuses decorated with glass and the horses' necks garnished with branches of trees, and the many-colored bills posted upon the vehicles inform the Parisians of the programmes which have been prepared for their entertainment at Asnières, Corbeil, Billancourt, St. Maudé, St. Germain, and other places in the neighborhood. Foot-races, donkey-races, public games, greasy poles, open-air dancing, and fire-works are always among the amusements specially mentioned. In addition to the programme drawn up by municipal authority, the nomadic class of stall-keepers, strolling actors, giants, and dwarfs never fail to present themselves at these semi-rural festivities. It is to these that the sensation drama of blood and murder, once so popular upon the Boulevard du Temple, has now become entirely confined. The cynical and skeptical population of the Boulevards believes no longer in the emotions of the stage, and prefers the fervid discussions of the clubs, and the battles between the orators who talk and the audience who will not listen. But a country fair without a drama would be a failure, and it is in these wooden theatres that the politico-historical education of our rustic population is imparted, as in an instance of St. Cloud last year, when Garibaldi, with four soldiers, was represented as putting to flight a whole regiment of Germans. This year, however, there is something wanting in the programme of these fêtes which cannot be supplied. The Spring sun, which constitutes one of the principal elements of enjoyment upon these occasions, has been entirely wanting. An icy wind blows across the country; the clowns, in their cotton uniforms, repeat their well-worn jests with faces blue with cold; the actresses, in their gauzy dresses, shiver in the wind, and communicate a sensation of discomfort to the few resolute spectators who persist in attending these rustic fêtes, attaching more importance to the almanac than to the thermometer. Country fairs are among the institutions which are dying out in France, and the same will soon be the case with the ceremonies of *rosières* and the meetings of the Institute for awarding prizes for virtue. Spring, the *rosières*, and virtue will soon be considered as legends unworthy of a civilized epoch such as that which we live under in our French Republic. Another production which the provinces at this season send to Paris are actors from country theatres. Most of the provincial theatres are closed at this period of the year, and crowds of actors and actresses of all ages and various merits are left without employment. These rush to Paris and invoke the aid of certain agencies which specially devote themselves to this modern white slave trade. A person unacquainted with these facts, and passing before the cafés of the Boulevards St. Denis and St. Martin, would imagine that he was in a dream were he to hear certain conversations that go on there and certain names which are continually mentioned. Some of these actors assume the names of favorite characters in which they have appeared, and it is rather startling to hear these persons sitting round a table outside a café exclaiming, "Buridan, pass the matches," or "Thanks, Don Cæsar, I do not take snuff." The greater number of these poor fellows who have such historic or romantic names have been thrust by chance into that kind of life, from which they cannot escape, and frequently return to Paris after playing for a season in the provinces, as though worn out with their sufferings and the victims of cruel destiny. The French country actors has really two dreadful enemies—two awful dates which periodically present themselves; these are "first appearances" and "last appearances." In most of the provincial theatres no actor is allowed to remain upon the stage unless he has been approved by the public. In the written engagements which are signed, there is always this dangerous clause, "*après d'heureux débuts.*" The unlucky actor, whatever his line or his talent, is obliged to submit to this barbarous custom. Whether singer or tragedian, or comedian, for every actor or actress there must always be three trial performances. These débuts are always announced in the playbills, and the idlers of the small towns flock upon these occasions to the theatre. No one who has not been present at one of these dreadful experimental performances can have an idea of the ferocity of a provincial pit audience, to whose tender mercies an unfortunate fellow-creature is exposed. If he or she does not happen to please the public taste, if oppressed by nervousness or timidity, there is an outburst of yells, of hisses, cock-crowing, and cat-calls from the pit and the gallery. Nothing can appease these terrible judges, and it is not an unusual occurrence to see an unfortunate actress carried off the stage broken down under this fearful ordeal. When the trial performances are over, and the actor or actress has been duly received, the time comes when the manager of the theatre announces the close of the season, and then the unlucky actor has to prepare for a new agony. The performances are so arranged that all the actors and actresses shall appear during the same evening, and, according to the terms of the engagement, each one must duly appear. This closing performance is, perhaps, even more trying than the first appearances. While the favorite actors are received with applause and bouquets, others who have not succeeded in winning the favor of the tyrant called the public have to undergo the tortures which they may have luckily escaped upon their first performances. Therefore, the first thing that actors inquire about when they sign an engagement, is not the attractions of the place, but the character of the pit and the disposition of the public which they are to entertain, and of which they may be the victims. This cruel custom does not prevail at Paris, but then it is also true that the actors who appear upon the Parisian stage belong in general to that portion of the artistic world which is protected from such humiliation by real talent and sincere devotion to their art. In Paris, also, spring-tide is a difficult season for the theatres. The pieces which have been played during the Winter must be withdrawn from the bills, and no author of reputation is willing to produce a new play at so late a period of the theatrical year. Thus during the past week the theatres have been living upon revivals. The Théâtre Français has reproduced the *École des Femmes*, for it is not without reason that the Français styles itself the "home of Molière," and, in fact, it is upon Molière that the Théâtre Français relies to extricate it from any difficulty. It must be added that every reproduction of Molière infallibly attracts an audience, and the French public, which is *blasé* upon so many subjects, has remained faithful in its attachment to Molière. The Odéon has revived with great success Henry Murger's dramatized *La Vie de Bohême.* This piece, which upon its original production was the revelation of a phase of life unknown to most Parisians, has been a fortune for its author and an extraordinary success in the annals of the theatre. No theatre has attempted during the last few days to bring out any new piece, and it is felt that, despite the rigorous climate with which Paris has been afflicted, outdoor pleasures are about to replace the indoor entertainments which characterize the Winter season.

MORE CAR ROBBERIES.

A Gang of Thieves at Fort Erie Broken Up, and Property Recovered.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, May 30.

For some two or three months a well-organized gang of burglars have been operating on freight-cars of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, at Fort Erie, and an immense amount of property has been stolen at different times. The robbers have long evaded detection, but yesterday some startling developments took place, and four arrests were made. It appears that the robbers have for some time had their head-quarters at Fort Erie, and have worked very systematically, committing their depredations in the night time, and easily keeping out of the way of those on the watch for them. The property stolen was, of course, miscellaneous, consisting mostly of merchandise, such as groceries and dry-goods, which could easily be disposed of without exciting much suspicion.

Detective Sheehan, of the Grand Trunk Railway, has for some time been engaged in working up the case.

Suspicion fell upon certain parties in Fort Erie, and plans were laid for the capture of the whole gang. Yesterday four men named Joseph Lanagan, Brock Forsyth, John Forsyth, and Thomas Everett were arrested as belonging to the gang, but it is to be feared that the principals in the thefts have for the present escaped. The two Forsyths and Lanagan were arrested at Fort Erie by Canadian constables. Inspector Scott and Miesser, of the Buffalo Custom-house, were watching operations from this side, and saw Everett making his escape to American soil. When he crossed the river, however, they nabbed him, and he is at present at Police Head-quarters in this city. It is probable that additional arrests will shortly be made, as several others of the gang are known. After their arrest, Lanagan and John Forsyth were taken before the magistrate at Fort Erie and fully committed for trial. They are now in the Welland Jail. The other prisoners have not yet received preliminary examination.

The prisoner, Joseph Lanagan, is one of the bailiffs of the village of Fort Erie, although we should judge a very unfit man for such a place. Some of the stolen property was found in his house. The property recovered consists principally of dry-goods, including a large quantity of silks and alpaca. This morning it was expected more goods would be found, as it was claimed the place of concealment was known.

Boston's Latest Irregularity.

From the Boston Journal, May 31.

Current on Friday upon the street were various rumors concerning the actions and character of a bank employe, whose good name has given him pleasant social relations in this city. Tracing the rumors to fountain-head, the matter is explained as less serious than might be apprehended, and by to-day the whole affair may be found satisfactory to the officers of the bank referred to. At present they do not care to give publicity to the case, which, as near as can be made out, is that a messenger in their employ was sent to deposit a considerable amount of gold about the close of banking hours on Thursday afternoon, since which time he has not been seen. On looking into the matter of his failure to return, it was found that he made the deposit all right, and at the time he should have, but it is also known that he had with him all of his morning's collections, amounting to several thousand dollars. How much of the collections were in money is not known, but it is supposed that the portion is about $4,000, the rest being in notes and checks, which latter will be of no service to parties other than the bank, as the payment on them will be stopped in the morning. The friends of the collector are very much at a loss to account for this seemingly strange affair, and feel confident that he will return and show correct accounts. Friday being a holiday may account for his unexplained absence from those he is accustomed to associate with.

Men Not to be Forced into a Strike.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, May 31.

The coal miners in a portion of the anthracite region have learned wisdom in the matter of strikes. Lately the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company posted notices in all their collieries increasing the hours of labor and drawing the rules very strictly. A conference of the workmen was held to consider the matter. The conclusion arrived at was that the rules had been posted for the purpose of provoking a strike. Resolutions were therefore adopted notifying the proprietors that the workmen "refuse to strike at this time," that they protest against the new exactions, and as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself they will resist them, and that the laborers should insist on the strict enforcement of the ventilation laws, proceeding against the inspectors if they neglect their duty. This is much wiser than the system of strikes, which usually benefit the operators in coal more than the miners. We commend the plan adopted to the notice of others, who may be situated similarly to the Pottsville miners.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Justice to Authors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of 20th inst. appeared an article, entitled "Predatory Poets." The conclusion arrived at, that women have generally been claimants for men's honors, (poetical,) has no better illustration than the so-called exceptional case of Mrs. Akers, mentioned in your columns as the authoress of the poem "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother." Several years ago, THE TIMES published an article, written by Mr. O'Connor, of Washington, who, as a champion for Mrs. Akers, dealt very severe blows at a gentleman he never knew, and for whom his friendship might have been more injurious than his enmity—*vide* O'Connor's deification of Walt Whitman, calling him the second Jesus, &c. Mr. Ball's friends replied to the attacks made on him for claiming his own lines. Not seeking notoriety, and trusting to the vindication published and circulated among literary people, Mr. Ball has rested quiet until the last assault made by THE TIMES in the editorial alluded to. A copy of the vindication and testimony of numerous friends has been sent you for examination, trusting to a spirit of fairness for justice at your hands. One thing is especially noticeable, and that is, at a time when Mrs. Akers must have been very young the friends of Mr. Ball heard him read his poem referring to "silver locks," such as young girls, and even more elderly females, do not generally rejoice to make public. Your statement that Mrs. Akers dated her authorship three years before the time claimed by Mr. Ball and his friends is incorrect. The opposite is the case. The time claimed as the era of the Akers production was just three years after numerous friends of Mr. Ball had heard that gentleman read "Rock Me to Sleep." It seems hard that THE TIMES should renew its assault after evidence from gentlemen of the standing and character of Hon. Luther Marsh and Gen. Leavenworth, fully sustaining Mr. Ball, has been given to the world. It seems harder still that THE TIMES should allow greater weight to the mere assertions of a blasphemous Bohemian, than to those of gentlemen of the highest standing, socially, morally, and religiously.

The injustice of the publication you have made obtains a keener edge from the fact that the gentleman maligned is singularly retiring and sensitive, and has always refused to publish his lines, although an author of acknowledged ability. He has preferred silence to a notoriety gained at the expense of his retirement. He was ever willing that others should profit by his writings, provided they did not add insult to injury, as is the case with those championing the opponent to his claims.

In this instance, as on a preceding occasion when Mr. Ball was attacked, his friends make a defense, and as an act of justice ask the fair-minded editors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to make the amende due under the circumstances.

G.

New Safeguards for Railroad Trains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 20th inst. a special train carrying the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the members of the Franklin Scientific Institute, left West Philadelphia for the purpose of experimenting with the famous Westingham air brakes. The results being satisfactory, and the experiments principally new, are worthy of record. The Franklin Institute proposed to confer upon the inventor the "Scot Legacy Medal," and the experiments were conducted partially for their benefit and information. The advantages of this break are already widely recognized. Not satisfied, however, with the ordinary train-brake, the parties have matured from the original idea what appears to be a perfect automatic safety system. Every contingency where the quick stopping of the train is necessary to avoid accident has apparently been provided for. Heretofore these brakes have been controlled from the engine only. That was good, but with the new arrangements there is a connection in every car on the train, by means of which the whole may be stopped from any portion of it by simply pulling a little cord. The utility of this in certain emergencies will be readily seen. In addition to this the brakes are so connected between the cars that in case the train be severed, the very separation of the cars operates upon a valve on each section of the train, which applies the brake, and brings both to a stop; and if the engine by any accident becomes detached, the same automatic arrangement operates to bring both the engine ahead and the train behind to a speedy stand. But what is, perhaps, the most important feature of all is an arrangement by means of which, if any car or single truck in the train gets off the track, the brakes are put on full power. The contrivance is very simple. A little iron lever, forked at the end, suspended behind the wheels of the car, that will strike the ground, the rail or the tie as may happen, the instant the wheel is first off the rail. This opens the valve, and the brakes are instantly "hard down." For these special purposes a small separate air-chamber is connected with each car, and supplied from the main reservoir under the engine. The great beauty of these arrangements is their entire simplicity. We give some of the results of the last experiments, not by way of advertisement, for this is not needed, neither have we any interest whatever in the company, but as a matter of general information, in which every person who trusts his life to the railway companies is concerned. The automatic arrangements are entirely new, and, we believe, have not yet come anywhere into use.

When some distance out of the city, the train, composed of the engine and seven cars, (in all about 450 feet in length,) was running at thirty miles an hour. The brakes were applied as usual by the engineer, and in just sixteen seconds it was standing still. A flag thrown from the engine at the instant the brakes were applied was found just at the rear end of the train. This on a down grade.

The second stop was made by applying the brake from the interior of one of the cars; the speed was thirty-five miles, and the whole train was brought to a standstill in thirteen seconds.

The third experiment tested the automatic working of the brakes. The train, at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, was severed between the second and third cars, and not a hand touched the brake apparatus. From the instant of uncoupling the five rear cars were just eleven seconds in reaching a full stop, the engine and head cars running a little further. Sudden as are these stops, there is no jarring, or rocking, or jerking motion whatever. The sensation is that of being checked by a tremendous elastic force, which is true to the facts.

Another stop was made by severing the engine from all the cars, the brakes again working solely by their own appliances. This time, under the high speed of forty-five miles an hour, the whole seven cars were stopped in ten and a half seconds, after running only 315 feet. It must be remembered that a train at this speed travels more than sixty-five feet in a second. Those familiar with the laws of weight and velocity will recognize this as something remarkable, and every one will see that such a self-acting power in time of danger would be of vast importance. The brakes so arranged literally admit of no accident which stopping the train can prevent. Everything must work properly or everything must stop. If the engine or any car becomes detached, or if an axle break or a wheel be off the track, without any human aid the brakes operate immediately.

But the fifth experiment was perhaps as wonderful a display of this elastic force as has been witnessed. The train was put to a speed of thirty-eight miles an hour, the brakes were suddenly applied from one of the cars, the engine wide open and working ahead all the time, and in sixteen seconds the engine was tugging away at a motionless train. The success of this experiment would be doubted until actually witnessed. Under many circumstances (in case of fire, &c.,) it might be of great importance to stop the train without any delay, and this experiment proved how completely the whole may be under the control of a hand in any portion of it.

These are results, Mr. Editor, at which every traveler may be gratified, and feel that he has a new lease of life. From a humanitarian point of view we are devoutly thankful to the genius that appeals not only to the humane sentiments of the railroad companies, (if sentiment may be conceived to exist in this connection,) but interests at the same time their purse strings—for it must be understood that these are money saving appliances. One New-England company paid $563,000 damages for an accident which they admit the air-brakes would have enabled them to avoid. It is needless to cite instances; every one knows that the main consideration in the presence of danger is to be able to stop the train. As we have once before shown, the "Prospect horror" of the late Winter could have been avoided by these brakes—which fact the company has since recognized by ordering them to be fitted to their cars. But this is the old story of locking the door after the horse is stolen.

*The principal of the air-brakes is easily comprehended, and we presume has been explained to your readers before. Under every car two cylinders are fastened at each end, near the wheels. From each cylinder a close-fitting piston-rod connects, by a single lever, with the cross-piece, at the extremities of which the usual iron friction plates are attached that bear against the wheels. An iron reservoir connected with the engine is filled with air, compressed until its pressure is very nearly equal to that of the steam in the boiler. From this reservoir strong rubber pipes connect with each cylinder under every car. The air being turned on, the piston is drawn in, and the plates brought hard against the wheels. This action is almost instantaneous throughout the train. It may occur to some that steam might be used instead of the compressed air; but it must be remembered that when carried so great a distance from the boiler, it would condense rapidly, and fill the pipes and cylinders with water. The air is, of course, better—in fact, the only thing that could answer the purpose, and may be compressed while the engine is standing.

The compressor draws air through a little sieve to keep out impurities which would eventually clog the machinery. When the brakes were first introduced on the Western prairie roads, the air-pump would work for a while heavier and heavier, and finally stop, and a mass of jelly would be found in it so great as to prevent its working. This being removed, the same would occur again; and it was some time before the cause was discovered. The jelly was pulverized grasshopper. When the train ran over the Plains it started vast numbers of grasshoppers to jumping about, and frequently some luckless one, coming within the little current of air, would be drawn into this "lava bed" of fatality to end his days among distant kinsmen, gathered along 100 miles of track. Hence the sieve.

The air brakes are in use not only in this country and in Canada, but in Great Britain and the Netherlands, and in the Republics of Peru and Ecuador. The Pullman Car Company having recently commenced to run a train of their cars from Paris to Vienna, they are in use there also. The principal office and manufactory is at Pittsburg, Penn. The medal we have referred to has been awarded to but few inventors. It was given, we believe, to Prof. Morse and to Elias Howe; but to few, if any others. The Franklin Institute have been chary of this honor, and the standard of an invention must be high, both in design and practical working, before they award it. The society, however, deem a life-saving invention of so great utility and value deserving of the highest recognition. Mr. Westinghouse, the father of the idea, which first developed itself four years ago, is a young man of twenty-eight, and has somewhat the appearance of a genius. Though this is his principal, it is not his only invention, and he has others of less note in practical operation. Efforts have been made to steal the idea, but without permanent result; and we are glad to know that the brakes have become pecuniarily a success to the inventor. Intentionally or otherwise, he has made himself a benefactor of the race, and it is to be hoped that the latest applications of so important an auxiliary will not remain long out of general use.

G. L. D.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22, 1873.

Admission to the Bar.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your efforts to elevate and purify the legal profession are not among the least of your endeavors in behalf of social amelioration; you will, therefore, permit me to call your attention, and that of the profession, to a matter that must very soon take up our attention. This is the present means of obtaining admission to the bar. We were, unfortunately, too well convinced of the evil results of the loose system which prevailed two or three years ago, by which the vilest lot that ever pretended to an acquaintance with law got admission to our courts. The evil was, to some extent, remedied by the rules of the Court of Appeals, but I am convinced it is an evil only partially remedied. It would be too trite for me to repeat the necessity to the community of trained, well-qualified men for admission to the legal profession; and as useless should it be to enjoin on the legal profession the paramount duty to both themselves and the public that none who are not well versed in the law should obtain admission to their ranks. It certainly has been lamentably overlooked by the members of the profession, and the consequence is a lessening of their prestige and standing in the community. Not only should a theoretical knowledge of law be required, but surely one who aspires to such a profession ought, at least, to have a good, solid English education, which I know many of the recent graduates have not.

There are in this State several law schools which have the power by law of conferring degrees which entitle one to admission to practice at the Bar. Now the late rules of the Court of Appeals have driven many to these law schools to comply with the law. The consequence is, many rush there who think the mere fact of their attendance and the payment of the ordinary fee sufficiently entitle them to claim a degree, and consequently admission to the Bar. Indeed, it is regarded as a sort of contract with the institution that they shall obtain the necessary qualification for admission, no matter what their previous education or attainments may be; and the Faculty find it very hard, because pecuniarily interested, to be over critical or too exacting in their examination. Surely it is unreasonable to expect that an institution which is pecuniarily interested will be very searching into the education or attainments of those whom they send out as qualified lawyers? And here lies the subject of my complaint. I claim that such a system of manufacturing members of the Bar is false, derogatory to the worth and standing of the legal profession, and prejudicial to the true interests of the community.

By the present system, what has a young person to do to be enrolled among the honorable the legal profession? No more than this—go to a law school, enter by paying a fee, attend regularly during two seasons, in all about eighteen months, pass a nominal examination, and, no matter what his education is in other respects, he is dubbed with a degree, and is thus patented to the world as a competent person to enter the profession. I know whereof I speak. The system at present is entirely too loose. I entreat the profession to unite, and inquire more into the modus operandi by which a person enters and undertakes the responsible work of a lawyer.

I give some figures, to which I invite attention. There were in the senior class of an institution lately, 162 members, out of which there were seventy-seven graduates, or about forty-seven per cent. of the whole were graduates. I ask now was any inquiry made as to the educational attainments of the others? Did the Faculty of the institution in any way satisfy themselves that these had a fair English education? I know that it was not done; nothing more than seeing they learned the allotted portions of the text-book, which any fair reader of the English language can do. I hold this system must be changed. It is absurd to allow by law a faculty to give degrees in law, when they are so much interested in sending out as many as possible.

I would recommend the Bar Association to take action in this matter. They have done much to ennoble the profession, and give confidence and tone to it. Let them have a law passed empowering a committee of lawyers from the association, or from the profession at large to attend the examination at every law school, and satisfy themselves of the proficiency of those who are sent out to the world as trained lawyers. Let an inquiry into the education and training of all those who are not graduates of some college be made before they are enrolled as members of a law school. In this way the association will still further contribute to raise the profession, and establish it in the public confidence.

AN LL. B. OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

SATURDAY, May 24, 1873.

The Union League Club—Death of Mr. Lansing C. Moore.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union League Club, held last evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Executive Committee of the Union League Club, called upon for the second time within a year to mourn the loss of one of its members, learns with profound sorrow of the death of one of its most esteemed members, Mr. Lansing C. Moore; therefore, we, his associates, remembering his amiable and courteous manners, his faithfulness to duty, his devotion to the interests of the club, by which he had won our respect, confidence, and personal affection, do hereby

Resolve, That this committee tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased; that the committee attends his funeral, and extends an invitation to the members of the club at large to join them in paying this last tribute of respect to their late colleague.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be furnished to the family of the deceased.

A Curious Spider's Web.

A correspondent of the Ellsworth (Me.) *American* tells this: Mr. Aaron Simpson, with his brother Albert and Mr. Walton, of Sullivan, while at work in a meadow in August, 1872, discovered suspended upon twigs, by four guys, a spider's web, the diameter of which was about eighteen inches. Across this parchment (such it seems to us) were two parallel lines quite an inch apart, which served as the base for the letters of the following inscription. Upon the first were the words, "Envy, envy," and upon the second, "W. W.;" all this was in beautiful capital letters of the Roman origin, and punctuated as above. Strange this may seem to your readers, nevertheless it is true.

THE BETHESDA FOUNTAIN.

Inauguration at the Terrace, Central Park—The Multitudes of Visitors.

So long back as 1863, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park gave the order for the grand fountain at the foot of the terrace. That the position was ill-chosen, has long been patent to everybody, for to place a fountain in the proximity of the lake was like adding sugar to sweetmeats or carrying coals to Newcastle. The proper place was undoubtedly at the termination of the mall, where, indeed, there are two small fountains, which have been added lately, from a conviction that the position required something of the sort. The order for this grand fountain, which was to embody the idea of the Angel moving the waters of Bethesda, was given to Miss Emma Stebbins, a sculptor apparently of New-York, though less known to New-Yorkers than some others of whom we are with justice very proud. The idea, however, sprang from the brain of Miss Stebbins, and the Commissioners gave her the order, though, after all, the design seems more appropriate to a medicinal spring than to an artificial fountain raised to gratify the semi-poetic instinct which slumbers in every breast. Miss Stebbins designed and executed all the upper part in Rome, completing it in 1867, four years after she had received the order. The models in clay were now sent to Munich and cast in bronze at the Royal Bronze foundry of that city. The castings arrived here in New-York in 1871, four years after the models had been completed. Two years after the castings arrived the fountain was completed, being unveiled yesterday for the first time to the general public.

That part of the Central Park which adjoins the terrace was fairly crowded yesterday as the hour of 3 drew near, at which time the unveiling was to take place. The exquisite slopes of green sward dotted with fragrant shrubs which rise from either side of the terrace had deen declared "common" for the occasion, and were covered with standing and recumbent figures. Children ran in and out in thousands, and with their blooming complexions and brilliant Spring toilets looked like so many animated flowers.

The air was brisk enough to prevent languor, but was not so cold as to cause any to shudder. The sky was a bright blue, and great streaks of faint golden strata, which were reflected in the bosom of the lake over which the gayly-painted boats passed and repassed continually. Beyond rose a glorious background of woodland in all the flush glory of that exuberant foliage which the recent excessive warmth has developed. And to complete the rapt pleasure of the senses, a fine band of music was stationed close to the lake, and sent sweet strains floating over the air perfumed in every direction by the white blossoms of the English hawthorne. There was not an inharmonius element, but when the authorities, without any speech-making or declamation, withdrew the cloakings that shadowed the expected form of art, there was a positive thrill of disappointment. All had expected something great, something of angelic power and beauty, and when a feebly-pretty idealess thing of bronze was revealed the revulsion of feeling was painful. That the public may know what was intended by the sculptor we cut this explanation out of the programme, for so greatly has performance fallen behind conception, that it requires something of the kind before it can be understood.

> An angel descending to bless the water for healing, seems not inappropriate in connection with a fountain; for, although we have not the sad groups of blind, halt, and withered waiting to be healed by the miraculous advent of the angel, we have no less healing, comfort, and purification, freely sent to us through the blessed gift of pure and wholesome water, which, to all the countless homes of this great City comes like an angel visitant, not at stated seasons only, but day by day. Every day an angel descends for us, and to remind us of this, the golden bronze angel of the fountain stands forever blessing the waters, which rise and move at her presence. She bears in her left hand a bunch of lilies, emblems of purity, and wears across her breast the crossed bands of the messenger-angel. She seems to hover over, as if just alighting on a mass of rock, from which the water gushes in a natural manner, falling over the edge of the upper basin, slightly veiling, but not concealing four smaller figures, emblematic of the blessings of temperance, purity, health, and peace.

This is what the public ought to have seen. What they did see is another matter. From a rear view the figure resembles a servant girl executing a polka pas seul in the privacy of the back kitchen; from the front it looks like a nautch girl jumping over stepping-stones, while the wind drives back the voluminous folds of her hundred petticoats, which, however, are so diaphanous in texture as to clearly reveal the form. The head is distinctly a male head, of a classical-commonplace, meaningless beauty, the breasts are feminine, the rest of the body is in part male and in part female. Quite true it is that an angel should not be markedly of either sex, though the general reading would indicate the male. But the type is to be neuter, and not a mosaic of both. As for the feeble outstretched wings which rise from the shoulders, they do not seem to have any anatomical connection with the body, but rather to have been affixed artificially, as in ballets and melodramas. The judgment of giving wings to an angel at all may be doubted, though there is so much high-art warranty for the practice. But of what profit is it to live in the nineteenth century, if our conceptions are not more elevated, more spiritual, than those of the fifteenth and sixteenth? The Winged Word has been so realized among men that an angel without wings would be in no danger of being misunderstood. The ancient Greeks, who were nothing if not material, gave to Hermes, their Winged Word, tiny wings on the heels and on his hat—not as implements of flight, indeed, for they were not so silly—but as symbols of the rapidity of his flight. The winged figures of Christian art seem to have been adopted chiefly to mark the difference between the good and bad spirits, by giving doves' wings to the former and bats' to the latter. Could the very soul of scorn itself desire anything more hopelessly trivial?

For the four figures beneath, which are attached to the pillar that supports the brazen basin underneath the angel, they are neither children nor adults—they are hopelessly nondescript. They may signify Temperance, Purity, Health, and Peace, according to the programme, or any thing else that might be fished out of Lemprière, Mars, Bacchus, Apollo, virorum, to quote from the Eton Latin grammar.

The only redeeming thing in the whole fountain is the lower basin, and its support of multiple columns wrought in various colored granite. The design is elegant and solid, the material suitable, and the workmanship excellent. As for the material of the upper part, and the casting, both are infinitely inferior to the bronze of the Shakespeare, though the former did come from the Royal Bronze Foundry at Munich, and the latter only from Philadelphia. We have yet to see anything cast in bronze which can compare as a piece of casting with the Shakespeare, which as far as we can judge, both for the metal and the workmanship, is unrivaled. But it did not come from Europe.

Stealing Jewelry—Arrest of the Thief.

A week ago Alexander Lester, a waiter in the private residence of Mr. William Iselin, silk merchant, No. 23 East Twenty-ninth-street, stole jewelry valued at $1,590 and fled the City. Mr. Iselin notified the Detective Office, and Detective Tilley was placed on the case. Learning that Lester was not in New-York, Detective Tilley notified the authorities of the principal cities in the Union. Yesterday he received a dispatch from Deputy Chief of Police Quinn, of Boston, stating that Lester had been arrested there with all the stolen property in his possession. Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg left for Boston last night to bring Lester back to this City.

Brooklyn Sanitary Precautions.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday morning, Gen. Jourdan presiding. In accordance with the Tenement-house act, it was resolved that the owners of tenement and lodging houses, in streets in which there are sewers, shall immediately take measures to connect their premises with the latter. No cesspool shall be under or nearly connected with any house; but wherever the sewer cannot be reached, the cesspool shall be constructed according to the directions of the Board of Health. The following candidates were appointed Sanitary Inspectors at $1,500 per annum: Drs. Walter Reed, W. G. Russell, D. H. Cronyn, R. P. McElroy, W. H. Cameron, and W. J. Duffield. The Health Department will shortly vacate their present quarters in Washington-street for more commodious apartments on the second floor of the new Emigrant Savings Bank building on Court-street, for which a rent of $1,500 will be paid.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hon. John G. Saxe has taken up his residence in Brooklyn.

Ex-Gov. Jewell will probably sail for Russia next week with his family.

Col. Carroll D. Wright is the chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Florida papers say that Silas Niblack is putting his back pay into a cotton factory.

Gen. Marmaduke delivered the address at a convention of Missouri editors last Wednesday.

Miss Mary Carpenter is to lecture in Hartford to-night on "Prison Reform and Kindred Subjects."

A servant girl in Terre Haute, Ind., has $1,175 in the bank, all saved from her small weekly earnings.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes is going to Europe soon, to remain till the opening of the next session of Congress.

Rev. J. F. W. Ware is to deliver the Fourth of July oration before the city authorities of Boston this year.

Rev. Dr. Paddock will probably be consecrated Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts in his own church in Brooklyn.

Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, of Yale College, will take a party of students on a botanizing excursion to the White Mountains this Summer.

Peace Commissioner Meacham has been made blind, it is feared permanently, by the injuries he received from the treacherous Modocs.

It is Prof. W. H. Donaldson, of Reading, Penn., not Prof. Wise, who is responsible for the project of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon this Summer.

Jeff. Davis is an honorary member of the Mobile Cadets, and has sent them $10 for the fund to erect a monument to their Confederate dead.

A massive granite monument has recently been placed over the grave of the late Prof. Thomas C. Upham, of Bowdoin College, in the cemetery at Brunswick, Me.

They tell of a twelve years old lad in Connecticut, who has been to school quite regularly ever since he was four years of age, and has not yet mastered the alphabet.

Two venerable Kentuckians, Col. Thomas Penn, aged seventy, and Mrs. Elizabeth Rice, a sprightly widow of sixty years, evaded their watchful friends, eloped, and were married last week.

There were just four Governors present at the late "Governors' Convention" in Atlanta, Ga.: Brown, of Tennessee; Hendricks, of Indiana; Woodson, of Missouri, and Smith, of Georgia.

After years of litigation, the wife of Gen. Simon P. Buckner has been finally secured in the possession of one-half of the large Kingsbury estate in Chicago, by the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, has tendered the appointment of Geologist of that State to Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard College, who is a native of Kentucky. The incumbent is by the law authorized to organize his corps of assistants immediately and go to work.

Hon. William Williams, of Buffalo, has been appointed general manager of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway, and has accepted the position. He has had much experience in railway affairs, and is now personally interested in other and competing roads.

Mr. Spurgeon has again declined an invitation to come to America. He writes to a Wisconsin man: "I am unable to visit the United States; and, moreover, I am no lecturer. To preach Jesus Christ simply in a plain manner is all my ambition. Eloquence I leave to others. May you and your great country prosper under the blessing of God."

Mrs. Hall has received from the Government $75 per month since June 1, 1871, when the Polaris sailed. Secretary Robeson says that payment will stop as soon as the sad news of Capt. Hall's death is confirmed, but in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case it is probable that no action will be taken by the department to collect the amount overpaid on Capt. Hall's account.

Mr. A. D. Chandler, of Boston, has recently sent a costly meerschaum pipe to a Mr. Webb, of Charlottesville, a member of the Nineteenth Virginia regiment, who kindly administered to the wants of his brother, Lieut. Col. Charles L. Chandler, of the Massachusetts Fifty-seventh, when, fatally wounded, he fell into the hands of the rebels on the 24th of April, 1864. Mr. Webb smokes it as a suitable pipe of peace.

Thomas Lyndon, the Chicago coachman who wooed and won the daughter of his employer, about a year ago, and then had her kept away from him by her parents, attempted to regain possession of her by a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that he was entitled by law and by the wishes of his wife to her society, association, and care. On being brought into court, however, the wife elected to remain with her dear father, much to Thomas' chagrin.

Mr. Benjamin Fitch, of this City, upon hearing that the Fitch Home for Soldiers' Orphans, founded by him at Darien, Conn., was about to be closed in consequence of a deficiency in funds, wrote to the trustees imploring them to go on, and promising to pay any deficiency at the close of the year, even if it take the last cent he has. He writes: "For the last two years I have met with heavy losses, exceeding considerably my income; that is the principal reason I have not been able to do more. But I am determined the poor orphans of the soldiers of our district shall still claim their residence at the Home." And he has sent them $500 to begin with.

At the Hotels.

United States Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, and Lieut. Commander W. R. Bridgeman, of the United States Navy, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Hon. George D. Lord, of Rochester, and Chas. W. Shephard, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. John Gardner, of Norwalk, Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. John Manley, of Little Valley, member of Assembly, and Col. H. A. Dupont, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Col. A. Piper, of the United States Army, and Hon. A. B. Cornell, Speaker of Assembly, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. D. McCarthy, of Syracuse, and Hon. J. L. Snyder, of Albany, are at the Gilsey House.

Capt. H. H. Connor, of the United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Rev. H. G. Butterson, of Philadelphia, is at the Coleman House.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Yesterday Walter Joyce, aged thirty-one years, of Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue, fell from a scaffold at the new building corner of Broadway and Dey-street, and was severely injured.

Lawrence Nugent, aged thirty years, residing in Sixty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, while driving a truck, yesterday, fell down an embankment at Sixty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and was seriously injured.

William Gorwell, aged six years, of No. 59 Warren-street, was crushed between a truck and the spiles at the foot of Vesey-street, yesterday afternoon, and sustained serious injuries.

Thomas Boyle, aged twenty-four years, a laborer, residing at No. 20 Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, fell from the top of the tower of the Brooklyn Bridge, foot of Roosevelt-street, a distance of eighty feet, and was instantly killed.

The apartments of Joseph W. Cole, at No. 687 Greenwich-street, were entered by sneak-thieves on Friday night, and $100 worth of wearing apparel was stolen.

Patrolman Robert Gunson, of the Broadway Squad, fell from a stage at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday, and fractured an ankle. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday, J. Duane, aged two years, of No. 134 Elizabeth-street, was accidentally struck on the head with a hatchet by Peter Newman, of the same residence, and was severely injured.

Solomon Sigler, aged fifty-one years, of No. 1,074 Second-avenue, was run over at Broadway and Canal-street, by a stage, yesterday, and severely injured.

Yesterday, Neil Lafferty, aged nine years, of No. 94 Baxter-street, while crossing Canal, at Elm-street, was knocked down by a milk-wagon driven by Amos D. Roe, and sustained serious injuries. Roe was arrested.

Antonio Ferrello, an Italian lad eight years old, residing in Baxter-street, had his foot crushed between the dock and the dumping-scow at the foot of Vesey-street, yesterday, and was severely injured.

We do not think it needful to discuss the very remarkable differences in principle between the old-fashioned Metal Spring Trusses and the new method of curing Rupture by The Elastic Truss, which retains the Hernia securely at all times; is worn night and day with perfect ease, and soon permanently cures the patient. Sold at a reasonable price. This new Truss is sent by mail everywhere by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New-York City, who furnish full descriptive circulars free on application as above.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Gentlemen After Shaving Will find great comfort in the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

On account of its purity and mellowness, CENTURY WHISKEY is rapidly taking the place of all other stimulants. For sale by druggists and first-class dealers.—*Advertisement.*

WHITE TEETH.—All druggists sell JOHNSON'S Delicious American Tooth Powder.—*Advertisement.*

Peerless Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers to order. UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

Gauze Merino Under-Shirts and Drawers, a large variety, at UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

Calamities will come upon us in spite of all precautions; but it is gratifying to learn that HELMBOLD'S CELEBRATED BUCHU can still be obtained at all the drug-stores, and that it can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine bears the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, sole agent.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing-stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, Established 1815.

For an Elegant Summer Hat of superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BRETT—FRANCIS.—On Saturday, May 31, by Rev. Father John Larkin, ADOLPHE LEON J. BRETT, of France, to VIRGINIA M., daughter of P. K. Francis, Esq., of this City. No cards.

GARSIA—MOLLER.—On Thursday, May 29, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, ALFRED C. GARSIA to JOSEPHINE L. MOLLER. No cards.

DIED.

DAYTON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Saturday, May 31, Capt. SAMUEL DAYTON.

Funeral on Tuesday, June 3, at Ridgewood, on arrival of the 11 o'clock A. M. train, Erie Railway, foot of Chambers-st. Friends respectfully invited.

FORDHAM.—At Setauket, Long Island, on Friday, May 30, HANNAH FORDHAM, widow of the late Caleb Fordham, in the 85th year of her age.

Her remains will arrive at Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. on Monday; thence taken to Green-Wood.

KING.—On Friday, May 30, ROBERT H. KING.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, June 2, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 569 7th-av.

The members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, at the lodge rooms, on Monday, June 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of affection and respect to our late brother, ROBERT H. KING.

By order of

JAMES E. MORRISON, W. Master.

CHARLES W. LY, Secretary.

MEADE.—On Saturday morning, May 31, 1873, CLARIE, only child of Clarence W. and Maria Grace Meade, aged 5 years, 11 months, and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 461 West 23d-st., (London Terrace,) on Monday, June 2, at 3:30 o'clock P.M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MOORE.—On Friday, May 30, LANSING C. MOORE.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 West 43d-st., on Monday, June 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

McCORMICK.—After a short illness, at No. 603 West 52d-st., on Friday morning, May 30, ROBERT McCORMICK, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 75 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Sunday, June 1, at 1 o'clock.

PAINE.—On Saturday, May 31, CLEM CHARLOTTE PAINE, youngest daughter of Augustus G. and Charlotte M. Paine, aged 3 years and 20 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 31 West 50th-st., on Monday, June 2, at 1 P. M.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

RANDLE.—Saturday, May 31, of typhoid pneumonia, THOMAS A. RANDLE, aged 33 years.

Friends, relatives, and members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245 F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from the Allen-street M. E. Church, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

The members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the lodge, at the rooms No. 118 Avenue D, on Monday, June 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, THOMAS A. RANDALL.

GEO. A. PHELAN, Master.

MALCOLM STEWART, Secretary.

ROE.—At his residence, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, May 30, Mr. ALBERT ROE, aged 57 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Monday, June 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHEPARD.—On Friday, May 30, AARON SHEPARD, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 22 Vandam-st., on Monday, June 2, at 1 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday morning, May 31, JOHN W. THOMPSON, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, June 2, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Theodore J. Husted, No. 32 West 50th-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Orange County for interment, on Tuesday morning.

WRAY.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, Saturday, May 31, WILLIAM B., second son of Charles and Mary Wray, at the residence of his mother, No. 44 East 19th-st.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, June 3, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A REMARKABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.

The Messrs. LEAVITT beg to call the attention of the public to the sale of a private library on the evenings of June 4 and 5, comprising one of the choicest collections of books sold by auction during the past year. The sale of this library is worthy of more than usual attention, and is specially noticeable for its editions, and their superb condition. The owner, a perfect connoisseur in books, has not spared time or money to obtain the very best editions of standard authors in every department of literature, and mostly in elegant bindings. Also, among them, many books of great rarity, a large number of fine art and illustrated books, &c., &c. The sale takes place WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 4 and 5, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Catalogues ready, and library on exhibition Monday morning, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

WM. H. LEE.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

DOWN-TOWN FURNITURE STORES.

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New-York.

ART SALE.

Now on exhibition, FREE, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, a fine COLLECTION of PAINTINGS, WATER-COLORS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.—to be sold by auction (to close consignments) FRIDAY EVENING, June 6, commencing at 8 o'clock, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Juries of Awards at the Vienna Exposition have postponed their meetings to the first of July. Parties wishing to forward goods for exhibition can do so up to the 19th of June. For further information apply to RADCLIFFE BALDWIN, United States Dispatch Agent, 73 Broadway.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD," street, and park lamps; also, torch and key for lighting street lamps instantly. The same now used in New-York. General office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.—REMOVAL. J. ALLEN & SON, late of Bond-st., have removed to No. 314 5th-av., New-York. Send for pamphlet.

NEEDLES FOR SEWING-MACHINES. General depot at BARTLETT'S, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE NERVES AND THE NERVOUS."—New Book by Dr. HOLLICK. The Nervous System, with all its diseases, and their cure, by NEUROPATHY, fully explained; for popular use. Forty Engravings and numerous remarkable cases. Every one interested about THE NERVES should read this book. Sold by all book-sellers, or sent post free for ONE DOLLAR. Address Box No. 3,606, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE. REV. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services of this congregation on WHITSUNDAY, in Tammany Hall, East 14th-st., near Irving-place, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. In the AFTERNOON, a lecture on the Prayer-book. Subject—*The Absolution.*

AT ROBINSON HALL, ENTRANCE through Robinson House, No. 18 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.—MRS. F. O. HYZER, inspirational speaker, lectures at 7:30 P. M. The children's lyceum meets at 10 A. M. Conference at 2:30 P. M.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION of the Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. HOLME, D. D. Sixth annual sermon at 10:30 A. M. Subject in the EVENING—*Suicide; Its Guilt and Consequences.*

A BURDENSOME STONE. — BISHOP SNOW, of the Mount Zion Church of Christ, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The True Church a Burdensome Stone for All People*—Zech. xii., 3.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, June 1, services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach, and administer the Lord's Supper immediately after morning service. Seats all free in the evening.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, June 1, MORNING and EVENING. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. All are invited; seats free.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER, MORNING and EVENING; evening sermon to the young people of the church, and all other young people who can come. Seats free.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH, Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor.—The closing exercises in this church will take place SUNDAY. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. JAMES C. ALDERDICE. At night at 7:45, by the Pastor. All are invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., and the usual choral service at 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., THIS (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, for the last time previous to his departure for Europe. Services begin at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dedication of children at the close of the morning service.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON-av., corner 45th-st.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, preaches TO-DAY. Morning subject—*What do we Mean by the Providence of God?* Evening—*Some of the Head Winds in the Voyage of Life.* Bible class at 2.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and 35th-st.—WHITSUNDAY, free sittings at the 3:30 P. M. service. The Rector, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON officiates at all the services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—This church will be open continuously during the Summer for Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. The musical services for WHITSUNDAY, June 1, 1873, will be as follows:

MORNING SERVICE AT 10:30 A. M.

1. Venite	Tower
2. Gloria Patri, I.	Sullivan
3. Gloria Patri, II.	Berge
4. Te Deum	Tower
5. Jubilate	Andrews
6. Litany Hymn	M. S.
7. Hymn 392—"Just as I Am," Soprano Solo.	Reinhardt
8. Responses	Tower
9. Gloria Tibi	M. S.
10. Hymn 128—"Come Holy Spirit"	Warren
11. Gloria Patri	Gunther
12. Offertory—"Praise Ye the Lord"	Verdi

Holy Communion.

1. Trisagion	Jackson
2. Hymn 134—"The Spirit in Our Hearts"	Stanley
3. Gloria in Excelsis	

EVENING SERVICE AT 5 P. M.

1. Gloria Patri	Sullivan
2. Gloria Patri	Berge
3. Cantate	Perring
4. Benedic	Abbott
5. Hymn 128—"Come, Holy Spirit"	Warren
6. Doxology—"Praise God"	

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Children's service at 3:30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor. Morning subject—*Beautiful, but defective.* Baptisms in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, June 1, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. FORBES will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Dr. CONRAD in the AFTERNOON.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 21st-st.—Rev. R. J. NEVIN, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rome, Italy, will preach on SUNDAY, the 1st of June, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, Pastor.—Services on SABBATH MORNING at 10:30 o'clock; EVENING at 7:30.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. All are welcome; seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services every SABBATH at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes will still be gratefully received.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST., corner Park-av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D. Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; prayer-meeting, 7:45. Strangers invited.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 2d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT SLOSS, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. You are cordially invited.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—On SUNDAY, June 1, and thereafter during the Summer months, the hour for the afternoon service at Grace Church will be 5 o'clock.

LYRIC HALL—6TH-AV. BELOW 42D-ST. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—*Religion, the Poetry of Life.*

MESSIAH SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, formerly meeting in 7th-av., will meet in Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., SABBATH, June 1, at 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Subject—*The First Resurrection.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fortieth-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,

Will preach in the

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2D AV. AND 10TH-ST.,

(Until the reopening of

STEINWAY HALL in October,)

EVERY SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Subject of Evening sermon—*Murmurings.*

REV. S. O. FLAGG, D. D., WILL preach in the MORNING at 10:30, and Rev. E. H. KETTELL, assistant minister, in the EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in the Church in 35th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

REV. J. W. BARNHART, PASTOR, will preach MORNING and EVENING, in Old Forsyth-street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Seats free; all are welcome.

REV. W. C. DAWSON WILL PREACH at the Church of Christ, West 28th-st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. DR. SAMSON WILL PREACH IN Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-st. and 6th-av., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public invited and always welcome.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder WM. STUART, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. on subjects connected with the Second Coming of Christ, and a Future Life, by a Resurrection from the Dead. Seats free.

ST. PHILIP'S P. E. CHURCH, MULberry-st., near Bleecker-st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Rev. WM. J. ALSTON, Rector, will preach the annual sermon to the members of the G. U. O. of O. F., at 7:30 P. M., June 1, 1873. The public are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Free seats. WHITSUNDAY. Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Dr. BEACH at 7:45 P. M. Litany and catechism at 4 P. M. Reunion of the confirmed at 7 and 10:30 A. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV. corner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—Whitsunday services; morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon services, with sermon, at 4 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-AV. and 10th-st., Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHop of New-York will administer the rite of confirmation in the Free Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., on WHITSUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school festival in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. All the sittings are free.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach.

THE CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, 31st-st., west of 2d-av.—Services SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by Rev. L. HOLLIDAY WIDDEMER, Pastor.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 30.

By Judge Fancher.

Feinholtz vs. Ross; motion granted.

The People, &c., of the State of New-York vs. The Citizens' Plate-glass Insurance Company; an injunction and receiver should be granted in this case, according to the prayer of the complaint.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 30.

By Judge Fancher.

Seiss vs. Moshoof; the plaintiff's motion for a new trial is denied.

Tompkins vs. Shaler; motion to direct payment to receiver denied.

Hudson River West Shore Railroad Company vs. Hay et al.; motion for examination of John J. McCook granted.

Hollister vs. Von Schoening; proceedings dismissed, with $10 costs to defendant.

Andrews vs. Davidson; order granting motion for reargument.

Purdy vs. Levett; proceedings dismissed.

Linehan vs. Mead; order granted.

Whittaker, Jr., vs. Stebbins et al.; order settled.

Mulshane vs. Hassey; motion granted on payment in five days of the costs directed to be paid by the order of May 5, 1873; no costs of this motion to either party.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Central National Bank vs. White et al.; order for discovery granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Barbour, Judges Freedman and Sedgwick.

Dainese vs. Allen et al., judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

O'Brien vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff's exceptions overruled and judgment absolute, dismissing the complaint, ordered for defendant with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Townsend et al. vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company of Providence, Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Townsend vs. The Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company vs. Bowen et al.; judgment reversed; order of reference vacated. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Keep vs. Kaufman; judgment reversed; judgment ordered for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend the complaint within twenty days on payment of costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick, Chief Justice Barbour dissenting.

Morgan vs. Skiddy; judgment order for defendant. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

Smith vs. Coe; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

Koenig vs. Stoeckel; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

Ayer vs. Koffe et al.; judgment appealed from reversed, unless modified. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour and Judge Monell.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Carroll vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; order settled.

THE JUNE TERM OF THE COURTS.

The June Term of the State (civil) Courts opens to-morrow. The assignments of Judges to hold the respective branches are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

Circuit, Part I.—Judge Barrett.
Circuit, Part II.—Judge Van Brunt.
Oyer and Terminer—Judge Davis.
Chambers—Chief Justice Ingraham.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Judges Freedman, Curtis, and Van Vorst.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Sedgwick.
Trial Term, Part II.—Chief Justice Barbour.
Special Term—Judge Monell.
Chambers—Judge Monell.

COMMON PLEAS.

Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Joseph F. Daly.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Loew.
Equity Term—Chief Justice Daly.
Chambers—Judge Larremore.

MARINE COURT.

Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Howland.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Spalding.
Trial Term, Part III.—Judge Curtis.
Chambers—Judge Gross.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 31.

CONTRACTS CANNOT BE AVOIDED BY REASON OF A WORKING MEN'S STRIKE, WHERE SUCH STRIKE IS CAUSED BY THE PARTY SEEKING AVOIDANCE ON THAT GROUND.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company contracted to deliver to Henry B. Bowne and others, coal merchants, of this City, 5,800 tons of coal during December, 1870. Under this contract the Company bound themselves to use "every effort" to furnish the coal, but excepted liability for non-performance in case of storms, disasters, &c., or strikes. A small portion of the coal was delivered when a strike of the workmen took place, and prevented the further fulfillment of the contract. The company bringing suit to recover the price of the coal delivered, was met with a counter-claim for damages for non-delivery of the entire amount contracted for. The company set up the clause in the contract exempting from liability in case of strike. The referee found in favor of the company, but at the same time certified that the strike had been caused by the act of the company in reducing the workmen's wages.

From this an appeal was taken to the General Term, which has now reversed the decision of the referee.

In delivering the opinion of the Court, Judge Sedgwick says: The exception relating to strikes in the contract, did not refer to strikes caused by the act of the company, and to reduce wages was not to "make every effort" for the delivery of the coal as required by the contract.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury:

From taxes, water rent, and interest	$72,212 26
From street openings and improvements and interest	13,322 17
From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent, and interest	4,982 53
From market rents and fees and ferry rent	1,628 91
From dock and slip rent	13,181 98
Total	$45,227 85

The Controller reports the following amounts paid into the City Treasury the past week, viz.:

From taxes, water rent, and interest	$42,603 95
From street openings and improvements and interest	89,622 86
From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest	39,581 08
From Croton water rent (May 24 to 29 inclusive)	27,670 03
From dock and slip rent	13,181 98
Total	$212,659 90

Statistics for the Week.

Eighteen hundred and thirty-nine arrests by the Police during the past week.

During the past week there were reported 496 deaths, 397 births, and 134 marriages, showing a decrease of 42 deaths, 72 births, and 95 marriages. Seven cases of small-pox and 2 deaths from that disease were reported during the week.

Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 28 fires for the week ending at 8 o'clock A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $7,215, on which there was an insurance of $91,000. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 5; curtains taking fire from gas-light, 1; bursting of liquid gas-lamp, 1; burning of rubbish, 1; defective flue, 1; foul chimneys, 3; igniting of a pot of tar, 1; spontaneous combustion, 5; heat from boiler setting fire to woodwork, 1; children playing with matches, 2; accidental, specific cause unknown, 1; not ascertained, 1. Total, 28.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK,
No. 153 Broadway.

CASH ASSETS, April 1, 1873
$566,557 89.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &C., AT B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st. AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES. Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

Warren Ward & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &C. AT MODERATE PRICES. Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST. corner CROSBY.

REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER combined; Savery's patent; the only cast-iron, porcelain-lined refrigerator; the best in the world; beauty and durability economically combined. E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Union.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,088.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS PERSON, would assist or conduct any business requiring the services of such; is perfectly trustworthy; security if necessary; would invest if practical. Address Mrs. Mac, No. 240 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family. Call at No. 155 West 31st-st.

COMPANION, &c. — BY A WELL-EDUCATED young French lady, Parisian, either as companion to a lady or teacher in a private family; good references given. Address Mademoiselle, or call at No. 46 West 22d-st., every day after 3 o'clock.

COOK AND PART OF THE WASHING.—Warranted a superior plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; near by country with a City family; good references; moderate wages. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A SMALL, CAPABLE GIRL TO do cooking or general house-work; will be found a neat, economical, and reliable servant, a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best of references; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-class German cook and girl for general house-work; like place in City or country. Call at No. 93 East Houston-st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A private family; best reference from present employer. Apply at No. 203 West 44th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN lady of refinement, as housekeeper; prefers a family where there are children; or as companion to travel with an invalid lady. Address D. E. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT young girl to do house-work; good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 217 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant girl as seamstress and lady's maid; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first-class references from present employers. Call at 236 West 14th-st.

SUPERIOR SERVANTS, WELL RECommended, willing to work for fair wages, can be found at the Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITress; best City reference. Call on Monday from 10 to 2 at florist's, corner of 42d-st. and 5th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHman who thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable City references; is an experienced City driver. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN Englishman, and to attend to a small garden. Address for two days W. Dawkes, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man; understands the care and driving of road horses; good references given. Call or address G. R., private stable No. 2 East 43d-st.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A married man, no family, as farmer or plain vegetable gardener; wife to make butter or take care of poultry. Address P. K., No. 228 East 41st-st., rear building.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN, knowing the City, in a store, office, or restaurant, to go on errands, or make himself generally useful; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 213 7th-av., up-stairs.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIvate family; leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 584 5th-av., or address L. B.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM, MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY, $1 60 per Gallon. Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade. J. M. HORTON & CO. Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co., will offer on MONDAY, June 2, At About One-half the Cost of Importation, a large and elegant assortment of REAL GUIPURE, CHANTILLY, POINT GAZE, POINT APPLIQUE, and LLAMA Jackets, Capes, Flounces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, &c.

Just received a large invoice of White, Buff, and neutral Tints of CLUNY AND YAC Laces, REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS. Choice and elegant at extremely attractive prices.

Ladies' WHITE LAWN SUITS, $2 75, upward.

WHITE PIQUE, do., handsome, $6, upward. Handsomely trimmed POPLIN and MOHAIR SUITS, only $14.

SPRING SILK SUITS, only $38.

BLACK do., very elaborately trimmed, $50.

Embroidered and Braided Paris-made Silk SACQUES $10, upward; NOT HALF THE COST.

Ladies, Misses, Children's Underclothing, Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and every variety of elegant White Work.

BOYS' SUITS ready-made, or made to order in the latest styles. Novelties daily produced.

The very latest Paris and London novelties in HATS and BONNETS, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED, of STRAW, CHIP, and LEGHORN. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Sash and Trimming Ribbons, AT and UNDER AUCTION PRICES.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co. Will offer on MONDAY, June 2, a large invoice of Lyons Plain Colored Silks.

Quality of $2 50 reduced to $1 50.
Quality of $3 00 reduced to $1 75.
Quality of $3 50 reduced to $2 00.
Quality of $4 50 reduced to $2 50.

Black and White Fine Line Silks, 87½c. per Yard.

GRISAILLE SILKS, perfectly fresh, very lustrous, } $1 00 yard.

An immense stock of choice makes of BLACK SILKS, exceedingly low prices, from $1 per yard.

Japanese Striped Silks, pure Silk one way, 35c.

STEEL-COLORED MOHAIRS, pure and brilliant, from 40c. upward.

Colored, Plain, and Striped IRON GRENADINES.

Pongee Suitings. Cashmere D'Ecossa, double fold, $1 per yard, greatly under value.

Ecru Batistes, plain, striped and figured.

On the 4th-av. Section

They will offer a large choice of Striped Grenadines from 12 1-2c. per yard.

COSTUME MATERIALS, 15c., 18c., and 25c. per yard, very great bargains.

Every requisite for LIGHT AND DEEP MOURNING, viz., Black Iron Grenadines, All-silk Grenadines, Courtauld's English Crepes, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Henrietta, Tamise, and Parisienne Cloths.

Also, Summer Hosiery and Underwear, for ladies, gentlemen, and children, in silk, gauze, and Balbriggan, at prices extremely moderate.

FANCY LENO LAWNS, an entirely new article.

Fine Imported White Goods, for family use; prices much below present market values.

Bargains will be exposed in the RIBBON SECTION of Bonnets and Hats, plain, Roman, and Indian Trimming; Sashes in great variety; together with an elegant assortment of ladies' TIES, FICHUS, AND FRINGED VAILS.

Dressmaking, UNDER SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, executed at short notice, *without disappointment in time or fitting*, equal, if not superior, in style and elegance to the best foreign productions. CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO., NO. 865 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS. HAVING REMOVED TO OUR NEW STORE, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER BARGAINS IN CLOAKS, SUITS, POLONAISE JACKETS AND WRAPS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, BEST FRENCH CORSETS, MORNING WRAPPERS, INFANTS' EMBROIDERED PIQUE CLOAKS, DRESSES, HATS AND CAPS, OXIDIZED BUTTONS, BELTS, BUCKLES, &C., CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH AND MATERIALS FOR SUITS AND POLONAISE, BLACK SILKS, AND BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES. D. O'SULLIVAN & CO., NO. 865 BROADWAY.

E. S. BERGEN'S Steam Carpet-cleaning Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Cartage free.

EXCELSIOR PATTERNS—THE latest and best out; cut by Cornwell's Self-fitting Waist and Shoulder Chart, the only perfect-fitting one. Sales-rooms No. 769 Broadway. A. J. GRIPPEN & CO., Proprietors. Dresses cut and basted. A perfect fit guaranteed.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to section 3, chapter 335, of the Laws of 1873, proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record* for one year, in accordance with the specifications filed in the office of the Mayor of the City of New-York, in the City Hall in said City, will be received at said office until Tuesday, June 3, prox., at 12 o'clock noon, at which hour the bids will be opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each proposal will be enclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record*," and must be made in strict conformity to the specifications aforesaid.

The security required on the contract will be ten thousand dollars.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Counsel to the Corporation.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of SAMUEL CAMPBELL & CO. expires June 1, 1873, by limitation.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, } General
BARON HIGHAM, } Partners.
JOHN L. STEPHENS, Special.

The business of the above firm will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, at No. 25 William-st. SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1873.
OFFICE OF HUBBARD, CRAVEN & CO., }
No. 11 WALL-ST. }

THE FIRM OF HUBBARD, CRAVEN & CO. is THIS DAY dissolved, Mr. JONATHAN HUBBARD retiring.

The business will be continued at the old stand by the subscribers.
CRAVEN & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catharine-st., New-York.

GREEN-WOOD OR WOODLAWN.—Wanted to purchase, one or more lots. Address with price, size and location, CEMETERY, Box No. 127 New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOT IN GREEN-wood Cemetery; location unsurpassed; comprising four full lots, well fenced. Address Box No. 608, Brooklyn Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

Johnson, Burns & Co., UNION-SQUARE, IMPORTERS OF FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully announce to our customers and the public that we will offer Great Inducements in MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, On MONDAY, June 2.

The season being now far advanced for our wholesale trade, we propose removing the greater portion of our large stock from our wholesale house, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, to our retail house in Union-square, in order to close out the balance of our Spring and Summer importations, and make room for our Fall goods, which are now being purchased by Mr. JOHNSON in the FRENCH and ENGLISH MARKETS, and will continue to offer the following goods at a further reduction on former prices:

1,500 cases of STRAW GOODS in MILAN, CHIP, LEGHORN, and HAIR will be sold at 33 per cent. LESS THAN COST.

ONE LOT of WHITE CHIP HATS, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 each.

ONE LOT of extra fine FRENCH CHIP, $3 50 and $4, reduced from $4 50 and $6 50.

ONE LOT of FINE MILAN BRAID ROUND HATS, $1, $1 25, $1 38, $1 75, and $2.

ONE LOT of LEGHORN FLATS, $1 50, $2, and $2 75 each.

ONE LOT of BLACK HAIR HATS, $1 each, worth $1 25.

ONE LOT of BLACK HAIR HATS, extra fine, new shapes, $1 25, worth $1 75.

SAILOR HATS in every style, including the popular "GALATEA," 90c., $1, $1 25, and upward; very fine goods.

FLORIDA, PALMETTO, and SHADE HATS in great variety, 50c. and upward.

French Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats.

Formerly sold at	BONNETS. Reduced to
$25	$20
$22	$18
$18	$15
$15	$12
$12	$10

ROUND HATS.

$20	$16
$16 50	$14
$15	$12
$12	$10
$10	$8

MOURNING BONNETS, $7, $8, $9, and $10. Also made to order at short notice.

RIBBONS.

50 cartons 6-inch COLORED TAFFETA SASH RIBBONS, ALL SILK, 75c. per yard.

65 cartons 7-inch COLORED TAFFETA SASH RIBBONS, 85c. per yard.

ONE LOT of 6-inch PLAID SASH RIBBONS, 55c. per yard.

ONE LOT of 7-inch PLAID SASH RIBBONS, 65c. per yard.

75 cartons of 7-inch COLORED GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, extra fine, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 50.

15 cartons 8-inch BLACK TAFFETA, ALL BOILED, $1 25, worth $1 75 per yard.

250 cartons Nos. 12 and 16, TRIMMING RIBBONS, in all the new shades, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

FRENCH FLOWERS. Are now offering our large and elegant assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS, OUR OWN IMPORTATION, at a reduction of 50 per cent.

Dress Trimmings. DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS, BUTTONS, BRAIDS, &c., at a reduction of 50 per cent. ONE LOT of WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS at half price.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas Marked Down. Our large and well assorted stock of PARASOLS will be offered at a still further reduction on last week's prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 2,
500 PIECES FANCY SILKS, 87½c. FORMER PRICE $1.
300 PIECES FANCY SILKS, $1. FORMER PRICE $1 25.
400 PIECES FANCY SILKS, $1 25. FORMER PRICE $1 50 TO $2.
PLAIN-COLORED SILKS in all the new tints and most desirable shades, in all qualities, from $1 75 upward.
BLACK GROS GRAINS in all qualities, comprising the following celebrated makes:
BONNET'S, FROM $2 25 UPWARD.
GUINET'S, FROM $1 75 UPWARD.
BELLON'S, FROM $1 75 UPWARD.
FEILLARD, FROM $2 UPWARD.
MACOR'S, FROM $2 25 UPWARD.
GOURD'S, FROM $1 75 UPWARD.
ALSO, JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S CELEBRATED "FAMILY SILK," IN PRICES RANGING FROM $2 TO $6.
THE ABOVE MAKES HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED BY OUR PATRONS, WE CAN RECOMMEND THEM FOR DURABILITY AND WEAR.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST. REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS. We are clearing out the balance of our stock of Real INDIA STELLA and CALCUTTA SHAWLS, in red and black centres, at a great sacrifice.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST. LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 2, DECIDED BARGAINS IN LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES. Having made large purchases of these Goods at the recent auction sales, we are able to offer them at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, June 2, IN THEIR LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, 150 PARIS AND BERLIN SUITS, OF THE LATEST STYLES, together with our own manufacture, at $12, $18, $22, $24, and $28, being a great reduction on former prices.
LADIES' LINEN LAWN SUITS, from $5 upward.
LADIES' LINEN LAWN AND BATISTE REDINGOTES, in new and elegant designs, from $6 50 upward.
A splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S BRAIDED PIQUE AND LINEN GABRIELLES, from $1 50.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE WALKING COATS, SUITS, &c., &c., at very attractive prices. INFANTS' WARDROBES, complete in great variety, at popular prices. INFANTS' LACE CAPS AND SUN BONNETS, in new styles.
Ladies' Chemises, 75 cents, $1, $1 20, $1 50.
Ladies' Drawers, best quality and finish, $1 upward.
Ladies' Night Dresses, best quality and finish, $1 75 upward.
Ladies' Toilet Sacques, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 upward.
Chilreren's Drawers, Chemises, and Night Dresses, from 65 cents upward, all of our own manufacture, and of the best materials and finish.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., Will offer on MONDAY, June 2, SPECIAL BARGAINS IN REAL LACES, PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, comprising BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, at $75, $90, $100, $125, $150. These prices are LESS THAN GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION. BLACK THREAD LACE CAPES, FICHUS, BARBES and PARASOL COVERS, REAL POINT and APPLIQUE HDKFS., COLLARS, FICHUS, and CAPES, CHANTILLY THREAD and GUIPURE LACE, Black and Colored YAK LACE, White and Buff CLUNY LACE and INSERTION, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, and BANDS. Plain and Fancy LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS, and SLEEVES, NECK RUCHINGS, RUFFLINGS, and PLAITINGS, in all styles. 7-inch Gros Grain and Plaid SASH RIBBON, at 75c., 87½c., and $1 per yard. LADIES' PLAIN WINDSOR GRENADINE and FANCY SILK TIES in all shades.
Special Bargains in Ladies', Misses', and Gents' HEMMED and HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.
LADIES' and MISSES' PARASOL and SUN UMBRELLAS, in all the leading styles.

DINKELSPIEL, NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPP. ASTOR-PLACE. We are pleased to announce to our friends, customers, and the public generally, that we made arrangements to continue our CLEARING-OUT SALE For another month, during which time we will spare no effort to show that WE REALLY MEAN TO SELL OUT, Regardless of cost. We invite the particular attention of the ladies to our stock of FINE LACES, LACE GOODS, RIBBONS IN THE NEWEST SHADES, LISLE AND SILK GLOVES, LINEN FRINGES AND COTTON TRIMMINGS, Which we are offering at STILL LOWER PRICES THAN BEFORE. Our sales-ladies will be pleased to show all goods, and to give any information desired. MORITZ DINKELSPIEL, NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPP. ASTOR-PLACE. NOTICE.—Ten per cent refunded on all purchases above $1.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, GRENADINES, MILLINERY, PARASOLS, &C.

On MONDAY, June 2, we will open a MAGNIFICENT LINE of SUMMER DRESS GOODS, including all the most fashionable and seasonable fabrics. Large lines of SUMMER SILKS, JAPANESE SILKS, plain and fancy GRENADINES, BATISTE EMBROIDERED LINENS, POPLINS, PONGEES, &c. Also, English and French CAMBRICS, LAWNS, &c., of new and handsome designs.

MILLINERY.—Novelties in BONNETS and ROUND HATS. The new ALPINE, with wide turned rim, is becoming deservedly popular. Also, the JEROME HAT, a distingué novelty. Bonnets made to order in the newest and most exquisite shades and tints of materials and trimmings.

PARASOLS, &c.—Choice selections in PARASOLS. The CALCUTTA, with real bamboo handle, a curiosity. The Seaside, the Rustic, the Alpine, the Commune, &c., with gilt or oxidized chatelaines. Also, Superb Parasols, in colored silks, with rich oxidized heads and chatelaines, very elegant.

LORD & TAYLOR, BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST. GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

STERN BROS SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET. 367 SIXTH-AVENUE, 110 WEST 23D-STREET. CONTINUATION SALE THIS WEEK OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK at Vastly Reduced Prices. We beg to direct the attention of our friends, patrons, and the public to the decided bargains we are now offering in the following lines of Goods, in all of which we have most complete and large assortments to select from.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers,
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Lace Sacques and Shawls,
Linen, Lawn, and Batiste Suits,
Polonaises, Redingotes, and Sacques,
Ladies' and Children's Under-wear,
Hoop-skirts, Corsets, Bustles,
Real and Imitation Laces,
Hamburg Embroideries,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Soaps and Perfumery.

We shall also open on MONDAY a large invoice of OXIDIZED BELT-BUCKLES at $1 25 and $1 75, in superb Venetian, Roman, and Antique designs, the same selling everywhere from $3 up. They are EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS. Also, OXIDIZED CHATELAINES, PARASOL-HOLDERS, VINAIGRETTES, BONNET PINS, AND ORNAMENTS. EQUALLY AS CHEAP. We have greatly reduced the prices in all our departments, and customers can rest assured of buying Goods at POSITIVE BARGAINS. An inspection is earnestly solicited.

STERN BROS SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

WILSON & GREIG 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST., WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, ON MONDAY, JUNE 2.

WILSON & GREIG. World-famed BLACK SILKS at low prices.
WILSON & GREIG. Plain Black and striped GRENADINES under the value.
WILSON & GREIG. Linen and Batiste EMBROIDERED POLONAISES very cheap.
WILSON & GREIG. CALICO DRESSES and POLONAISES at half price.
WILSON & GREIG. LAWN SUITS, a little soiled, marked down to half price.
WILSON & GREIG. Extraordinary cheap Japanese Silks.
WILSON & GREIG. LADIES' LAWN WAISTS $1 50, worth $3.
WILSON & GREIG. Babies' CAPS, $1; Infants' BOOTS, 25c., less than half price.
WILSON & GREIG. Great bargains in COSTUMES and POLONAISES.
WILSON & GREIG. Linen Pongee for POLONAISES, at 35c. Very cheap.
WILSON & GREIG. Revere Striped Linen, 25c., all Linen, worth 50c.
WILSON & GREIG. Children's CLOAKS in great variety, marked very low.
NOTICE.—WILSON & GREIG have received choice shades of ALGERINE CLOTHS for the sea-shore.
NOTICE.—Mourning for Families, in correct taste, can be purchased of

WILSON & GREIG 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.

THE NEW-YORK STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS. ESTABLISHED 1857. Carpets freed from dust and moths by means of patent flexible whips, and at the same time thoroughly aired. Orders sent by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. W. H. JORDAN, Proprietor, 437 and 439 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. N. B.—Several parties who advertise that they have new and improved machinery are using the old style of wooden beaters, which I tried and rejected twelve years ago.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

CARPETINGS. Have open a fine line of FRENCH MOQUETS, At $2 75 and $3 per yard. ROYAL WILTONS, At $2 50 and $2 75 per yard. FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, At $1 75 per yard. ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, At $1 25 per yard. INGRAIN CARPETINGS, WHITE AND FANCY MATTINGS, &c., AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS. WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH, AT SHORT NOTICE, White and Colored Holland Shades, At Very Low Prices. A FULL LINE OF Guipure Lace and Satin and Guipure Lace Window, Sash, and Vestibule CURTAINS, Table Covers and Guipure Trimmings, in Complete Sets to Match. ALSO, Furniture Coverings and Drapery Materials. IN GREAT VARIETY.

Furnishing Department for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS. EVERY REQUISITE IN THIS LINE READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner 19th-st., ARE SELLING OFF THE BALANCE OF THEIR Spring and Summer Importations of DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, Previous to taking their SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' Furnishing Department. UNDER-WEAR, HOSIERY, READY-MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS. PLAIN AND FANCY NECK-TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, KID AND SUMMER GLOVES, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SHIRT BOSOMS, &C., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Great Reduction in Prices OF Paris and City-Made GARMENTS. ALL THE LATEST STYLES. Cloth, Cashmere, Silk, and Lace Sacques and Polonais. Linen and Batiste Suits and Polonais. ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Thread and Llama Lace Pointes and Sacques, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES, TWO YARDS WIDE, WARRANTED PURE SILK AND WOOL, HALF COST OF IMPORTATION. BLACK SILKS. THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE. HANDSOME ALPACAS. 40 cents and 50 cents per yard. 1 CASE SPANISH CRAPES, 70 INCHES WIDE, PURE SILK AND WOOL, 75c., FORMERLY $2. 1 CASE CAMEL'S-HAIR SUITINGS, 12½c., WORTH 20c. FULL LINES OF ALL FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS AT A GREAT REDUCTION, TO CLOSE. JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE, COR. BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

POPULAR CARPET STORE. No. 123 Bowery, near Grand-st. CARPETS AT POPULAR PRICES. Fine Check and White Mattings, 25c. per yard. Ingrain Carpets, 50c., 60c., 75c., and $1 per yard. 3-Ply Carpets, $1 25 per yard. English Tapestry Brussels, $1 25 per yard. Body Brussels, in new designs, $1 75 to $2 per yard. A large stock of Paper Hangings, Curtains, Cornices, Window Shades, Oil-cloths, and Rugs, at EQUALLY LOW PRICES. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, (EAST SIDE,) NEAR 20TH-ST. NEW ARRIVALS OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST IMPORTED. AMONG THEM THE TAJ, A MOST FASCINATING NOVELTY, BECOMING TO ALL FIGURES. ADAPTED TO ANY MATERIAL—ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE IN WASH GOODS. PATTERNS, WITH CLOTH MODELS, NOW READY. PATTERNS FITTED TO THE FORM WARRANTED PERFECT. CUTTING AND BASTING BY OUR STYLES. "SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR" IS JUST OUT FOR SUMMER, FILLED WITH ALL THE NOVELTIES, DESCRIPTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS OF FASHIONS. SUBSCRIBE FOR IT. ONLY $1 A YEAR. PREMIUM OF $1 IN PATTERNS GIVEN. A. BURDETT SMITH, NO. 914 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS. CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN. $5,000,000 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER. THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer, Is Now Finished, and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or Western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expects it to be finished during the present year. THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being Level, Straight, and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered. Pamphlets and all information furnished by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED, $6,000,000, Bonds due Oct. 1, [illegible], with interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York. $600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund. Coupon Bonds of ....$1,000 each. Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each. Price, 94 and Accrued Interest. ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y. ANDREWS & CO., NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS. Travelers' Credits issued, both in STERLING, on UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS, UNDER THE SAME LETTER. CIRCULAR NOTES of $10, $20, and $50 on the UNION BANK OF LONDON. COMMERCIAL CREDITS: EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO. [illegible]

[illegible] ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES [illegible] CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. [illegible] COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, New-York, April 28, 1873. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, [illegible] at 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible] proximo. [illegible]

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an [illegible] New-York Bridge Company [illegible] City of Brooklyn [illegible] next, at 1 [illegible] rectors of [illegible] and for two [illegible] June 3, 1873. HENRY C. MURPHY, [illegible] C. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

THE [illegible] TION [illegible] can Loan a[illegible] banki[illegible] Co., No. 1[illegible] amount an[illegible] scription. [illegible] CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, Commissioners. EMERSON FOOTE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received [illegible] 2 o'clock P. M. [illegible] $130,000 [illegible] $600,000 [illegible] Proposals [illegible] and state p[illegible] The Controller [illegible] to the interests of the City. [illegible] SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS COMPANY [illegible] THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors and Inspectors of [illegible] between the [illegible] fer books [illegible] inclusive. C. P. BLODGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY [illegible] THE ANNUAL ELECTION [illegible] Directors [illegible] office on TUESDAY [illegible] poll will be [illegible] GEO. F. FITCH [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST. THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of June next. The poll will be [illegible] JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible] NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer [illegible] MONDAY, June 2 [illegible] THURSDAY [illegible] JOHN E. COLE [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, May [illegible], 1873. THE COUPONS [illegible] mortgage [illegible] 1st June, [illegible] Merchants' Exchange National Bank [illegible] W. M. TAINTOR, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
1,600 LOTS SOLD
already on
MICKLE ESTATE,
at
BAYSIDE, L. I.
Only
250 LOTS LEFT.
And these are to be closed out by peremptory order of
JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq.,
on
TUESDAY, June, 3, 1873.

Remember, this is the last chance to buy one of the
250 PEERLESS LOTS
on the MICKLE ESTATE, in
MATCHLESS BAYSIDE.
JOLLY SUMMER FESTIVAL.
No limits. Musical recitals.
No reservations. Grafulla's Band.
WEEKS, the great caterer, will attend to the appetizing collation.
HARRISON, Humorist, will entertain with his wonderful improvisations.
Special train will leave New-York at 11 o'clock.
Free tickets and maps of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
BANKERS' VILLAS, GROUNDS,
ELEGANT MANSION, TWO COTTAGES,
1,300 SUPERB LOTS,
UNDER THE HAMMER,
By peremptory order of
SAMUEL BARTON, ESQ.,
(To pay his debts,) on the premises,
Ocean View Manor,
STATEN ISLAND,
Thursday, June 5, 1873.

Remember, this property is situated on the
BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA.
Matchless, peerless Staten Island.
Sea-beat shore and lovely highland,
Art adorning even nature in its wealth;
Come all men and women sure,
Come with Johnson and secure
Hour of beauty, home of comfort and of health.
CREDITORS, MECHANICS, CLERKS, BUILDERS, SPECULATORS, SEEKERS
AFTER DELIGHTFUL HOMES, TO THE FRONT.
LET ALL TRADES AND NATIONALITIES
BE REPRESENTED, AND ESTABLISH THE
MILLENNIUM OF STATEN ISLAND.
Mind, as ye sow, you're sure to reap;
Such lots as these will do to keep;
There is no doubt you'll get them cheap
At auction sale by Johnson.
MAKE JUNE 5 MEMORABLE.
Enjoy a
SUMMER JUBILEE, MUSIC, OCEAN'S SURF,
enlivened by
GRAFULLA'S WORLD-RENOWNED BAND
and
HARRISON'S WONDERFUL IMPROVISATIONS,
and strengthened by
WEEKS' APPETIZING COLLATION,
under the
FAMOUS CANVAS PAVILION,
decorated with
FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
Finer chance for speculation never offered.
It costs nothing to come and see.

PRUDENT MEN AND WOMEN should learn particulars, and apply for excursion tickets, maps, and full information, to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or Messrs. BARTON & ALLEN, No. 40 Broad-st., New-York, or the office of the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY, ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER.

Positive sale, in partition, of valuable water front, mansion-house, and two Italian cottages.

To be sold on
THURSDAY, June 5, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Ravenswood, Long Island City, (being the estate of the late John H. Williams,) situate in the Third Ward, on Vernon-av. and the East River.

The land comprises about twenty-four lots, besides ten lots of water front, with mansion-house 46 feet square, out-buildings, and everything required. The grounds are beautified in the best possible manner, and the house has all the conveniences of a
FIFTH-AVENUE MANSION.

The view from the observatory is magnificent, extending from Staten Island to High Bridge.

Also, two fine Italian cottages, and four lots each, on Vernon-av., adjoining.
TERMS EASY.

To reach the sale take Harlem boat from Peck-slip, at 12 and 1 o'clock on the day of sale.

Maps are now ready at the offices of Messrs. Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st.; at the office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., and on the premises.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MAIN, COURTLAND, AND BAYARD STS. AND SCHUYLER-AV., IN
BELLEVILLE, N. J.,
BEING PART OF THE VAN RENSSELAER ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock, on the premises:

FIFTY-ONE LOTS on Main, Courtland, and Bayard sts. and Schuyler-av. The property is just north of the Newark City line; the depot of Newark branch of the Erie Railway is on the premises; the Woodside depot of the Montclair Railroad is within 600 feet; the horse-cars to Newark every fifteen minutes run through the property. The streets are curbed and flagged; water-pipes are distributed along the streets, which will be laid, and water supplied from the Newark City Reservoir within three months; gas-pipes will be laid during the year. Title perfect, having been in the family for over 150 years.

TERMS EASY—Ten per cent. cash, thirty per cent. thirty days, sixty per cent. three years.

Maps and particulars at office of Auctioneer, No. 766 Broadway, New-York, and of owner, S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, No. 744 Broad-st., Newark, and GEORGE K. CAMP, No. 766 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, OF VALUABLE BULK-HEAD PROPERTY ON THE NORTH RIVER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the undersigned Commissioners in Partition:

A portion of the bulk-head on the North River, between Harrison and Franklin sts., commencing on the northerly side of the pier foot of Harrison-st., running from thence northerly 75 feet; also, a portion of the bulk-head on the North River, between North Moore and Beach sts., commencing on the northerly side of the pier foot of North Moore-st., running thence northerly 50 feet.

EDGAR F. BROWN,
HENRY V. MEAD,
JAMES B. EDWARDS.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY O. H. PIERSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 5 Pine-st., N. Y.—Extensive and interesting sale of 34 magnificent and choicely located villa plots in the very heart of New-Jersey's great city, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 1 P. M., on the premises at Newark, by order of William H. Knaus and T. C. Smith, Esq., Agents, fronting on Merchant, Furguson, Clover, and Polk sts., in the Fifth Ward, between Ferry and East Ferry st. stations. Extensive improvements surrounding these valued plots make them worthy the attention of capitalists, as the investment will yield a large advance; property in this vicinity is advancing. Sale absolute at 1 P. M., on the premises. Free tickets by Newark and New-York Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 12 M. Maps, tickets, and particulars of Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine-st., N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

35 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x50 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE: No. 15 East 66th-st., Nos. 20, 22 and 24 East 57th-st., Nos. 30 and 41 West 56th-st., Nos. 14 and 16 West 53d-st., Nos. 1 and 15 East 53d-st., Nos. 20, 22 and 24 West 52d-st., Nos. 7, 15 and 16 East 48th-st., Nos. 26 and 71 West 46th-st., No. 11 East 41st-st., and No. 644 5th-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., SOUTH-WEST CORNER 58th-st., five lots, 320 feet from 5th-av. entrance into Central Park, all excavated, 100x120 feet; will be sold together for public building, or singly in twenty to twenty-five foot lots, to suit buyers, at extremely moderate rates. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE.—THREE FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop stone fronts, (College house,) on north side of 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x60, 20x60, and 16x58. Apply to
WM. C. LESTER,
No. 47 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT GREAT Neck, Long Island, a very desirable cottage in good order, completely furnished, with an acre and half of land; five minutes' drive from steam-boat landing. Apply to EDWARD MORGAN, No. 30 William-st.

A BARGAIN.—NEAR MADISON-AV. AND 53d-st., 170 feet front of land, on which are seven three-story brick dwellings; rent, $6,000; cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, 23 feet on Cliff-st., 23 feet on Pearl-st.; depth through the block 107 feet. For terms, apply to
JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 7 Warren-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE large brown-stone mansion, with ample grounds, formerly the residence of
Ex-Mayor SMITH, deceased,
located in the business centre of the city, near the City Hall. Price, $65,000. Terms liberal.
Inquire on the premises, No. 16 Smith-st., near Fulton-av.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT.—Three-story high stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carrol Park, Brooklyn; fine location; rented to May, 1874, at $900 per annum; price asked, $8,000. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 to 12 A. M., only.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large three-story brick house, corner of Orange and Willow sts.; in complete order. Apply to
GEO. G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE—"LARCHMONT MANOR."—Several new cottages and villas, with plots 50x100, or by the acre, for sale at Larchmont Manor, on the Sound, two miles from New-Rochelle (formerly the country-seat of E. K. Collins, Esq.) This magnificent property, consisting of 288 acres, with a water front of two miles, is beautifully laid out as a private park, and intended exclusively for gentlemen's private residences. It is thoroughly drained and each house supplied with water from a private reservoir especially erected for the use of residents. There will be eleven miles of drives through the estate. Eight acres, fronting on the water, have been reserved for a park, and have been deeded for the use of residents. An elegant depot has been erected on the New-Haven Railroad, connecting by a private horse-railroad, one mile in length, running through the property to the water. This enables each resident to reach his house without being dependent upon carriages. A number of elegant villas have been erected by prominent New-Yorkers, and many more are now near completion. This is the most magnificent location in the State of New-York, and desirable parties are invited to inspect the property and villas now for sale. Photographs may be seen and particulars given by applying to SILAS C. HERRING, Esq., corner Murray-st. and Broadway; E. PHALON, Esq., No. 517 Broadway; or WM. L. BARKER, Esq., at Larchmont Manor.

EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, facing park, in Elizabeth City, for brick, cash equity, $16,000; also, a plot of lots in the City of Rahway, equity $5,300, for pianos; also, a new circular pediment roof house in the City of Elizabeth, equity $5,500, for boots and shoes; also, a fine stock of choice wines and liquors, for a house in Elizabeth, equity $7,000; also, a strictly first-class restaurant and cream saloon, on one of the best avenues up-town, doing a large cash business, for a small, neat dwelling-house in the suburbs; also, a long list of other choice properties in the City and suburbs, to exchange advantageously. Call on W. B. BARTON, No. 45 Liberty-st., up-stairs, or address W. B. & W. O. BARTON, Post-office Box No. 370, Elizabeth City, N. J.

VALUABLE SEA-SIDE PROPERTY.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE
Sea-shore property, *never before offered for sale*, consisting of about five miles of unexceptionable surf-front, is now open to parties from first hands.

The whole will be sold together or in shares of one-tenth each.

An opportunity for a quick and very profitable operation is offered.

For particulars, terms, &c., apply to
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York.

AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—NEW cottages, six rooms, full lot; five minutes from depot and Singer Works; also smaller and larger houses for sale, for cash or installment plan; also vacant lots in fine locations, on $10 monthly plan. E. R. KELLOGG, offices, No. 3 Broadway, 10 to 12 A. M. only, or 2d-st., Elizabethport, all times.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FARM of 100 acres, near Harlem Railroad, adjoining the Summer residences of several New-York gentlemen. For particulars call on owner, at Sweeny's Hotel, Chatham-street. No agents need apply.
L. A. WOLFROM.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NORTH BRANCH and Long Branch.—Lots on and near the sea front, of various sizes, at prices from $500 to $5,000 each. Choicely located for sea-side cottages. For sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale or to let, a very desirable brick cottage in good order, with half an acre of ground; five minutes' walk from depot or steam-boat landing. Apply to
S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE FOR SALE on easy terms or rent; fifteen rooms; stable, water-closet, handsomely and completely furnished, near the Mansion House, 100x146. Apply to
ISAAC LEVY, No. 184 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT house, furnished; has all the modern conveniences; surroundings first-class; one acre corner lot tastefully laid out in lawn; three minutes from Montrose Depot. D. McMASTER, 352 West 32d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, near New-Hamburg, the finest country seat on the river; brick mansion, 55x65; contains every modern improvement, elegantly and fully furnished; greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, ice-house, coach-house, lodge at entrance; all in perfect order; the grounds present the appearance of an English park, with fine roads and grand old trees; rent for season $3,000.
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, room F, basement.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED COUNTRY-seat at Fishkill, on Hudson, fifteen minutes from Hudson River Railroad Depot; house contains fifteen rooms, kitchen, closets, &c.; grounds cover nine acres, well fruited; vegetable garden made; man to take charge of same; beautiful river and mountain views; good mountain spring water. This is one of the most desirable and healthy places the country affords. Address or apply to JAMES T. BRETT, Fishkill, on Hudson.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson, one and one-half miles from landing, a beautiful Summer residence, two stories, thirty-four feet square, fronting the south, wing on rear, eleven rooms, high ceilings, marble mantels; good stable, carriage-house; five acres, fruit and shade trees; fresh pond and brook; very choice location. Apply to A. M. HALLETT, Postmaster, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

NARRAGANSETT.—TO LET, FURNISHED, for the season, or for sale, the stone mansion, 40x40, with L attached, within convenient distance of Pier; easy of access from Kingston Depot on the Stonington Railroad; terms moderate. Apply on the premises of Mrs. Gen. RODMAN, or by letter to Rocky Brook (R. I.) Post-office.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A VERY desirable country-place in Lewisboro, Westchester County; good house, furnished; large garden, planted; accommodation for horses, and everything desirable in a neat country home. Apply to N. ABBOTT, No. 46 Pine-st., or refer to JOHN BARRY, No. 156 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE TWENTY miles up the Hudson; delightful and healthy location; all kinds of fruits and vegetables; well shaded; two acres of ground and cow, with pasture for same; rent $150 per month. Apply at No. 441 Broadway, up-stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Greenwich, Conn., ten rooms, all in perfect order, entirely new furniture; convenient to churches, market, &c.; rent $500. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS TOMES, at Greenwich, or at his office, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WATERSIDE, RYE, N. Y.—TO LET FOR the Summer, fully furnished; fine water front, stabling for three horses, bath-house, &c.; large garden, planted; plenty of shade and fruit trees; lawn slopes to the water; rent $1,500. Apply to F. J. HALL, on premises.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—A FURNISHED house at Spotswood, N. J., five minutes' walk from depot, with stables, fine strawberry bed, and other small fruit; pleasant, healthy, &c. For particulars apply at No. 104 West 13th-st., after 5 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, country residences at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington and Tarrytown. Rents from $1,200 to $3,000. Apply to JOHN L. TRAVIS, No. 176 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO LET FURNISHED, or for sale, a commodious house, beautifully located, only five minutes' walk from main depot; gas, water, bath, plenty of fruit and flowers. Address Box No. 4,475 New-York City.

TO RENT, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A moderate-sized furnished house, desirable for Summer or Winter; rent moderate; convenient to Brick Church Station. Inquire of W. E. PEET, No. 64 Thomas-st., New-York.

AN ATTRACTIVE SUMMER BOARDING-house to let; rent low; large mansion; convenient to town; situation on the Hudson, amid most beautiful scenery. Apply to M. L. BUSH, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 112, fourth floor.

TO LET—AT BAYONNE, N. J., TWENTY-five minutes from New-York, on wide street, a house, with every city convenience, fine water view, low rent. JNO. L. LINDSAY, No. 289 Greenwich-st., City.

TO BACHELORS, &c.—COMFORT.—A small family or a party of gentlemen tired of boarding, can find a cosy, completely furnished house near 2d-av., by addressing ROWAN, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FOR the season at Saratoga Springs.
ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 96 and 1,260 Broadway.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS —Several new, convenient dwellings, 20x32, with kitchen in addition, in Greenville, N. J.; twenty minutes from Liberty-street Ferry by Central Railroad.

ORANGE.—FURNISHED HOUSE; STABLE; high; beautiful grounds; plenty shade and fruit trees; fine garden; near depot. Apply to M. C. GASPER, No. 54 South-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, OVER STORE, four rooms, No. 218 Bowery, for dwelling or business. L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery.

TO RENT—CHEAP—AT CLIFTON.—SEVEN minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing; new house; twelve rooms. LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE TO care for the Summer, by a man and wife; no incumbrance; best City reference given. Address F. A. M., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any* Organ. *It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.* **A GREAT OFFER.** HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class* PIANOS, *all modern improvements, for* $275 *cash. Organs* $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, *upwards.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED *for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc.* AGENTS WANTED.

CHICKERING & SONS'
(Established 1823)
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

"AIMEZ-VOUS LA MUSIQUE?"—Do you love music! Beautiful book given away. WATSON'S Music-rooms, No. 92 Clinton-place. Private lessons; piano, organ, violin, guitar, zither, singing, &c.

CHURCH ORGANS.—WM. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of eight stops, pedals, two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Warranted superior in tone and finish, and contain all improvements. Apply as above.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates for admission to this institution will be examined at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, June 26, beginning at 9:30 A. M. The examination will be extended, if necessary, through the following day; but it is very desirable that all candidates should present themselves promptly at the time first named.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE trustees of this institution desire to make arrangements with some competent person to take charge of it. Apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Secretary, Troy, N. Y.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, and Broadway, junction of 6th-av. Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; ladies qualified as bookkeepers and cashiers.

MME. FANNY YERSIN—MORGES, CANTON Vaud, Switzerland—receives young ladies desirous of attending the superior School of this city, at moderate rates. Address Mme. YERSIN, or Rev. DEMOLE, 3 St. Victor, Geneva, Switzerland.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, painting and water-colors. New-York Society Library building, No. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.— English, French, and German boarding school for young ladies. For catalogues apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL —A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

TEACHERS.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF English, French, and music will exchange lessons for board in an American or foreign family. Address G., Box No. 11 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A STUDENT TEACHER (MALE) three hours per day. Address Box No. 82 Hempstead, Long Island.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)
For Hayti and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. JONES, 1,200 tons, June 5.
For Havana direct,
LAGOS, Capt. PEGDEN, June 5, 3 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, June 17.
Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT
FOR KEYPORT
and all the intermediate landings.
The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS,
will commence her regular trips
ON SUNDAY, May 25.
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M., to return.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On and after SUNDAY, June 1, the large and commodious steamer MONITOR, Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturdays excepted, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:15, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 A. M. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents; fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. JOHN LYNCH, Manager; Music by GEO. SCHIEDEL.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points, North, East and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

MORNING BOAT FOR ENGLEWOOD, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw EVERY MORNING (except Sundays and Thursdays.) The steamer ALEXIS leaves Harrison-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Haverstraw 1 o'clock P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:15 P. M. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, office on the pier.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. On and after SUNDAY, June 1, steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15. Returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT.—The new and large Sound steamer AMERICUS will be put on this route on or about the 15th of June, in place of the NELLY WHITE, due notice of which will be given in this paper.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M. and 11 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS

LELAND'S
OCEAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
SATURDAY, MAY 31.
CHARLES & WARREN LELAND,
Managers.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
RHODE ISLAND.
SEASON OF 1873.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 25. To meet the growing demands of the public, the capacity of the house has been increased since last season, by the addition of a number of rooms, all large, airy and newly furnished. A new restaurant of an increased seating capacity has also been added. Eight steam-boats a day from Providence and Newport. For information in regard to terms, &c., address
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.,
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will be opened for the reception of guests from June 1 to Oct. 1, 1873. All communications for apartments should be addressed Charles E. Leland, Sturtevant House, New-York, or Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., previous to the opening. Board, $4 50 per day.
CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

CANADARAGO HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.
This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class, French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address
F. STANTON, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the house, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 3 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

AT MILFORD, PENN.
THE PIKE COUNTY HOUSE will open June 7, under entirely new management, as a strictly first-class family house; finest natural scenery, best roads, good trout fishing, very healthful; terms moderate. Plans may be seen, and rooms secured at 70 5th-av.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.
GILLIS HOUSE.
JAMES E. GILLIS, Proprietor.
This first-class Summer-house opens June 1.

TOWER HILL HOUSE,
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address, at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York,
CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor,
late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
WILL OPEN, JUNE 10.
WILLIAM L. McINTIRE, Manager,
Formerly with the late Samuel Laird.

NEWPORT, R. I.
The ATLANTIC HOUSE, fronting Touro Park and Bellevue-avenue, will be opened for the season on MONDAY, May 26.
WM. W. HAZARD, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON,
WILL OPEN JUNE 14.
L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

NEWPORT, R. I.
The DERBY COTTAGE facing Touro Park and Bellevue-av., elegant rooms with first-class board. Apply at No. 273 5th-av., New-York.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Vestry-st., at 3½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address
J. E. LASHER,
Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

GENUNG & CO., NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, direct parties in search of board; City or country; information and permits free of charge. A desirable party or family of four or five persons can be accommodated at a farm-house two miles from Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson; excellent opportunity.

CENTRAL HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The Central is a new hotel, and has been newly furnished throughout. It will be open for the reception of guests June 5, 1873. For further particulars address H. C. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open for guests. Also one cottage to let, with board at hotel, or private table if desired. For terms or other information apply at hotel, or address O. DECAMP, Proprietor.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Morris County, N. J., (Schooley's Mountain Range,) 1,200 feet above the ocean level. Summer resort. Splendid fishing, boating, and bathing. Open June 1. WAINWRIGHT & HAMILTON, Proprietors.

THE WEST END—FORT WASHINGTON, opposite the Palisades.—This first-class suburban hotel, in all its appointments equal to the City hotels, will shortly open. Unsurpassed views and charming surroundings. Rooms shown daily.
CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, Mass., opens June 1. Terms $10 50 to $21 per week. Twenty-five per cent. discount for June. Special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

SUMMER BOARD.—MOUNTAIN VIEW House, on the banks of the Hudson, Germantown, N. Y., near the depot; board can be engaged on reasonable terms; scenery unsurpassed and healthy location. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—This favorite resort will be opened for the season May 26, with many new improvements. Parties desiring to make engagements please apply at the hotel, or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.,
Will open June 10. Address by mail or telegraph,
F. H. ORVIS.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 500 SUMMER boarders at Kingston, Ulster County; Catskill Mountain scenery. Apply WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J.—This favorite hotel, thoroughly refitted, will be open for visitors June 21, 1873. Address JOSEPH H. COOPER, Manager.

LAKE MAHOPAC—ANDERSON'S, SOME desirable rooms to let, for families; two hours from City; terms moderate. Address or apply,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Lake Mahopac.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey, opens June 1 for reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.— Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
ART AGENCY.
Now on exhibition at
NO. 70 WEST 34TH-ST.,
Near Broadway,
A choice collection of
OIL-PAINTINGS,
By eminent artists.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamers leave daily, (Sunday included) from Spring-st., at 10, 2, and 5:15 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Fare 15c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A MEMBER OF THE STOCK Exchange, in good standing, and having an experience of ten years, would like to form a copartnership with some gentleman of capital, for transacting a stock commission business. Undoubted references given. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 5,390 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, (SILENT OR ACTIVE,) with $10,000 cash, to put in an old-established book and publishing house; present stock valued at $35,000; business will stand a thorough investigation, and best of reference given; doing an excellent cash business, but want more capital to increase it. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM LAUNDRY, doing immense business and in complete running order, will be sold reasonably. Inquire at No. 420 8th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.
OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES
in all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in silk satins, French moroccos, and the finest broadcloths, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-street Factory. In addition to our stock of the larger vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of Road Wagons, with and without tops, in all weights, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the
BREWSTER WAGON
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.
Our prices being fixed and uniform to all, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

In order that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company of carriage dealers who have adopted a firm name similar to our own, and impudently claim the reputation we have made for the "Brewster Wagon," we beg the public will remember that our only ware-rooms are at the corner of
5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,
AND OUR ONLY FACTORY ON BROOME-ST.
BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN OFFERS for sale an elegant team of coal-black carriage horses 15½ hands; 9 years old; kind and true in all harness and under saddle; free from vice; very stylish, and all-day travelers; not afraid of anything; at the mart of ARCH. JOHNSTON, Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25 East 13th-st., near University-place. If not sold before Tuesday, June 3, will then be sold at auction at the mart, as above, at 10:30 o'clock.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,
Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.
Sheets, Lap Robes, Dusters, and Whips, all new goods, best in the market, and retailed at low prices.
MAGNUS BROS.,
No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH OR FOR THE Summer season, on very reasonable terms, one new barouche, one landau, and a phaeton, with horses and harness to match, and men with livery. Address to FARMERS' STABLE, Nos. 128 and 130 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SOUND AND HANDSOME CHESTNUT horse, 15.3, coupé, rockaway, City maker; top-wagon, by Stivers, full seat; coupé harness; single harness; separately or together. Owner at No. 17 West 50th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 8 EAST 34TH-ST.,
Near 5th-av., an elegant suite of rooms for one or two gentlemen, in a small private family; also, single rooms; Summer prices.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.
A pleasant room to let, with board, permanently or transiently; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 45 WEST 35TH-ST.
Large handsomely furnished front room and two hall rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 135 EAST 16TH-ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; references, &c.

NO. 36 EAST 23D-ST.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, recently vacated; splendid accommodations for a family or a party of gentlemen; private table if preferred; also, hall bedrooms; Summer prices.

COOL, SPACIOUS ROOMS, ELEGANTLY furnished, on first and second floors, with or without private table, at Summer rates; house and all appointments first class. No. 14 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A FLOOR, SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, to let, to a couple of gentlemen or gentleman and wife in a private family; references required; table first class. No. 112 East 28th st., near 4th-av.

TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let with board to families or gentlemen; room for single gentleman. No. 7 West 32d-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WHO OCCUPY a large, brown-stone house, wish to let a few superior rooms; terms reasonable. No. 46 Irving-place, opposite Westminster Hotel.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; references given.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A large, well-furnished front room, on second floor, with hall-room adjoining. Apply at No. 142 East 50th-st., near Lexington-av.

NO. 215 EAST 15TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let for families or gentlemen, with board, at Summer prices; location near parks; cool and desirable.

FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH-AV., NO. 3 West 30th-st.—Elegant parlors, also large airy rooms, with or without board, for the Summer; reasonable rates.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A reception room, suitable for a physician, and two bedrooms, for gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Furniture, &c., new. Apply at No. 149 West 41st-st.

NO. 36 EAST 49TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Madison-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on third and parlor floors, with first-class board, at Summer prices; references required.

FIVE DOORS FROM 5TH-AV.—NO. 10 East 28th-st., second floor room, southern exposure; fourth floor, front; board if desired; family small; references exchanged.

TWO LARGE BEDROOMS AND parlor, newly furnished, to two gentlemen—those willing to pay for elegant rooms. Call at No. 746 6th-av., first floor.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR GRAND Hotel.—A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room, also small room; references.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Gilsey House, elegant rooms, en suite or singly, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen, transient or permanent.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN A PRIVATE family, a whole floor or any part without board to gentlemen only; references required. Apply at No. 132 East 16th-st.

NO. 147 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Nice, cool rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board; house and location first class.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 193.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board; terms moderate; also, table board.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—LARGE AND small rooms, with board; also, table boarders wanted; references exchanged.

NO 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUITES AND rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE BANKS OF the Housatonic River, 2½ hours from City by New-Haven Railroad; the house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river; fine drives; facilities for salt-water bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; good stabling; references exchanged. Address H. R., Box No. 1,682 Post-office.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR THE Summer—At Englewood, N. J.; large airy rooms; every convenience; high ground, beautiful view and first-class board; price $10 per week and upward; good stabling. Address Box No. 163 Englewood Post-office. For reference call at No. 43 West 22d-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT AT Clifton, Staten Island, large house, near the ferry, (less than eight minutes' walk,) yet perfectly retired; fine grounds, (gardens, &c.,) and in perfect order; in every respect a gentleman's residence, and for a party of gentlemen unsurpassed. Address Box No. 81, Station D.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, ten minutes' walk from depot, at Tenafly, N. J., per Northern Railroad; forty minutes from foot of Chambers-street. Stable accommodations if required. Address E., Tenafly, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.— Pleasant rooms and shaded grounds, in the immediate vicinity of a railroad depot and steam-boat landing. Address Post-office Box No. 27 Hyde Park.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN find first-class furnished rooms, with or without board; bathing, fishing, &c. Address F. LUIK, at No. 91 William-st., or Greenville, N. J., Post-office.

AT STAMFORD.—FINE ROOMS TO LET, with board; stabling; City conveniences; one hour from City; ten minutes from depot. Apply or address No. 7 West 32d-st.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE CITY.—FIRST-class location, near Madison Park, between Broadway and 6th-av.; large double and single rooms, nicely furnished; excellent table; moderate prices.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S SUMMER boarding-house, Newburg, N. Y., will open SATURDAY, May 31.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$20 REWARD.—A LOCKET CONTAINING the likenesses of two children: the finder will receive the above reward on delivery of locket at the office of E. D. HURLBUT & CO., No. 65 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE
will be
CLOSED
on MONDAY EVENING, June 2,
to enable
MR. BOUCICAULT
to witness a
FULL DRESS REHEARSAL
of his new play.

TUESDAY, June 3,
production of
AN ORIGINAL NEW-YORK PLAY.
New-York Scenes. New-York Characters,
written by
DION BOUCICAULT,
the author of
THE OCTOROON,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
LONDON ASSURANCE;
entitled
MORA;
or,
THE GOLDEN FETTERS.

The scene is laid in New-York, at the present time. The principal characters have been written for the following
SUPERB COMPANY OF COMEDIANS:
MISS KATHERINE ROGERS—Will appear as Mora Vaneycke, an actress at ——'s Theatre, secretly married to Paul Schuyler.
MR. ALLESTON—As Paul Schuyler, a young merchant prince, engaged to be married to Miss Guppy.
MISS MARY WELLS (OF BOOTH'S)—As Ophelia Boyd, an old Bowery actress, retired, and employed as dresser to Mora.
MR. WHEELOCK (OF BOOTH'S)—As Lisha, her son, in love with Bella Guppy.
MISS EFFIE GERMON—As Bella Guppy, an heiress, lately of Yorkville, now of Murray Hill.
MR. BRADLEY—As Philo Guppy, a millionaire, sustaining the credit of Schuyler by his lately acquired fortune.
MR. LEVICK—As Chancey Lickfold, a "bull" operator in stocks, the terror of Wall-street, the head of the "Modocs"—a Ring-leader.
MR. FAWCETT (By permission of Augustin Daly, Esq.)—As Judge Cutts; his adherent and supporter in the courts a "Modoc," a partner in the "Ring."
MR. GRIFFITHS (By permission of Augustin Daly, Esq.)—As Larry Suydam, another adherent; a "Modoc," an unscrupulous leader of the physical force side.
MR. PARSLOE—As Sim, a colored servant.
MR. POPE—As ex-Judge Connover.
MR. MILLS—As Dr. Boreas Rohrbach.
MR. A. BECKS—As Connery, Lickford's head clerk.
MR. PECK—As Beebe, his clerk.
MR. JAMES—As McToddie, a saloon-keeper.
MISS BLAISDELL—As Sally, Mora's servant.
MISS BELL,
MISS BATE, } As Fifth-avenue belles.
MISS BURROUGHS,
Police Officers, Guests,
Waitresses, Sailors, Roughs.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY
and
THE INCIDENTS;
ACT I—A HOT CORNER IN WABASH.
SCENE 1—EXCHANGE PLACE. Chancey Lickfold's office. A regular old-fashioned panic. Making a corner. Mora Vaneycke's lover. The fraud. Bella Guppy's fortune in pledge. The "Modocs" take stock. Chancey reveals himself. Four millions in the black bag. The Harlem Ring is broken. The massacre. The Press interview the "Modoc Chief."
SCENE 2—A BOUDOIR IN MORA VANEYCKE'S HOUSE. Reminiscences of an old actress. Mora and Paul. The married lovers.
SCENE 3—FIFTH-AVENUE. The Guppys "at home." Paul's invitation. Bella's old flame. Mora's bracelet. Philo makes a discovery.
SCENE 4—A MUSICAL "MATINEE" ON MURRAY HILL. Chancey Lickfold makes Mora an offer. The star actress. Mr. Guppy asks a question. Paul Schuyler answers it. A sensation scene in private life.
ACT II—"THE MODOCS" IN COUNCIL.
SCENE 1—CHANCEY LICKFOLD'S ROOMS IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE. "The Modocs" in trouble. Paul discovers where he is. Hemmed in. He capitulates. The key of the office. Chancey Lickfold gives a hint.
SCENE 2—YORKVILLE—OPHELIA BOYD'S HOME. Mora returns to her old quarters. Resolution. A fire down-town. Lisha in force.
SCENE 3—BROAD-STREET BY NIGHT. The put-up job. Guppy receives instructions how to enter the stronghold of the tribe.
SCENE 4—THE LAVA BEDS IN EXCHANGE-PLACE. Lickfold, Cutts, and Suydam in close council. The visitor. Chancey shows him over the premises. The suicide.
ACT III—THE WAR-PATH.
SCENE 1—MORA AT HOME. The German Doctor Boreas Rohrbach performs a miraculous cure. Chancey Lickfold enters the toils and seals his fate with a kiss.
SCENE 2—THE TOMBS—THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS. Larry Suydam stuffs the witness-box. In the absence of Judge Dowling, Cutts occupies the bench, and the "Modocs" steal a march. The telegram.
SCENE 3—THE SPECIAL SESSIONS. Paul Schuyler's case. The plea of insanity. An unexpected witness.
ACT IV—"THE WHARF RATS."
SCENE 1—THE OLD ICE-HOUSE UNDER THE CONCERT SALOON. Larry reflects on the uncertainty of human events. Cutts joins him. The disguises. A mistake. The Spring-tide. Caught in a trap.
SCENE 2—CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STREETS. Lisha on the trail. Mora shows her Indian blood. Guppy and Bella.
SCENE THE LAST—THE "NEW IDEA" CONCERT SALOON. Lisha appears in a new character as Shack-Nasty Jake. Mora keeps her oath. Chancey receives a warning. The wild appeal. "You will not kill me?"
THE GOLDEN FETTERS!
DEFIANCE!
A HOT CORNER IN "MODOCS."

Box-book now open. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873,
A MAGNIFICENT CHARITY MATINEE,
under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY,
in aid of the Furnishing Fund of the Asylum for Foundlings of the City of New-York, in charge of the Sisters of Charity.
THE ENTERTAINMENT
will last from 12 o'clock until 5 o'clock, and will comprise a selection of Every Favorite Current Attraction. Every Eminent Dramatic and Musical Artist now in the City having volunteered to appear during the Matinée in a selection of their most popular performances.

⁂ The ADMISSION will be ONE DOLLAR to the promenade of any part of the house.
⁂ Reserved Seats will be TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
⁂ The sale of seats will commence at the Fifth-avenue Theatre on next Friday morning, June 6, at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FRANK MAYO.
MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1873.
EVERY EVENING AT 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
First appearance of the popular young artist, Mr.
FRANK MAYO,
FRANK MAYO,
in Murdock's new and
BEAUTIFUL IDYL
of the Backwoods, called
DAVY CROCKETT.
DAVY CROCKETT.
NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL
PICTURESQUE EFFECTS,
and an excellent cast, including the first appearance this season of the favorite actress, Miss
ROSA RAND.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2 P. M.
First time of the celebrated actor, Mr. E. EDDY, in his remarkable and unequaled impersonations, in the drama of
MONTE CRISTO,
with all the original effects.

BEGINS AT 8. DOORS OPEN AT 7:15.
BEGINS AT 8. DOORS OPEN AT 7:15.
OLYMPIC THEATRE,
624 BROADWAY. 624
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
LAST SIX NIGHTS LAST SIX NIGHTS
of America's Grimaldi and New-York's special favorite,
GEO. L. FOX,
GEO. L. FOX,
AND HIS GRAND SPECIALTY,
HUMPTY DUMPTY, HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Last appearance of all the FAVORITE ARTISTS.
LAST TWO
HUMPTY DUMPTY
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, June 9, 1873,
first appearance of those charming
COLEMAN SISTERS.
See bills of the day.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,
Madison-av., corner 45th-st.,
(REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH'S,)
Thursday Evening, June 5, 1873.
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
IN A GRAND CONCERT.
ASSISTED BY EMINENT TALENT.
ADMISSION..........................ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats without extra charge at No. 39 Union-square, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

MASONIC TEMPLE,
23d-st. corner 6th-av.
PUBLIC OPENING OF THE
GRAND HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5,
On which occasion Brother W. S. ANDREWS will deliver his highly interesting lecture on
DIALECT HUMOR.
In aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.
For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Masonic Temple.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, June 1, at 8,
THIRD GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when a very brilliant programme will be performed.
Admission 50 cents; packages of twelve tickets, $4.
To be had at the principal music-stores; at No. 285 Broadway, and Central Park Garden. Boxes, $2 extra.
Every Thursday, grand extra Concert. Admission 75c.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,
MADISON-AV., CORNER 45TH-ST.,
GRAND "SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT."
Misses Beebe and Finch.
Messrs. Baird, Bush, Rockwood, and Aiken.
Henry Eyre Browne, Organist.
MONDAY EVENING, June 2, 1873.
Tickets, 50 cents.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:45.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
CLOSING PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON!
MADELEIN MOREL.
THEATRE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock and matinee SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock, will be acted the powerful original drama, in four acts, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled
MADELEIN MOREL.
Characters by Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Nina Varian, Miss Nellie Mortimer, Miss Roberta Norwood;——Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Chapman.

MADELEIN MOREL MATINEE:
SATURDAY, June 7, at 1:30 o'clock.
⁂ MONDAY, June 9, benefit of Miss MORRIS.
⁂ WEDNESDAY, June 11, benefit of Miss DAVENPORT.

MADELEIN MOREL.
"It is one of the strongest possible forms of the plea for women, and one of the bitterest commentaries on the perverse judgment of society."—*Evening Post.*

"The interest in the fate of Madelein is intense."—*World.*

"It was greeted from point to point with emphatic applause."—*Tribune.*

"It is the most exciting drama that Mr. DALY has produced."—*Star.*

"A most powerful play, of considerable originality and decided interest.—*Sun.*

"The whole performance meets unrestricted commendation. The cathedral scene is one of the most strange and thrilling ever presented on any stage."—*Telegram.*

"All things last night were in favor of the marked success of the new play."—*Daily Times.*

"MADELEIN MOREL is superbly set upon the stage and ably acted. * * * There are several scenes or sets of circumstance calculated powerfully to move the sensibilities of human nature. * * * It is brilliant in its surroundings, captivating in its stage interpretation, emotionally strong."—*New-York Tribune.*

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Curtain rises at 8 precisely. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.

Mr. DALY has to announce that he has arranged with Mr. FECHTER for TWELVE NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES longer; these to be positively the CLOSING PERFORMANCES of Mr. FECHTER, and of the present season. To satisfy the many demands made upon both, these final entertainments will be divided as follows: Six nights and one matinée of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, and six nights and one matinée of RUY BLAS. ⁂ Reserved seats for any or all these farewell evenings may be now secured.

MONDAY NIGHT, June 2,
and every evening THIS WEEK ONLY and for the matinée on Saturday, will be acted the famous ROMANTIC DRAMA, in three acts, entitled
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
EVERY SCENE NEW, by Heister and Duflocq; new and peculiar mechanical and visional effects and new costumes and furniture.

Louis del Franchi, } The Corsican { Mr. CHARLES
Fabien del Franchi, } Brothers, { FECHTER
Chateau Renaud..........Mr. C. WHEATLEIGH
Alfred Meynard..........Mr. J. G. Peakes
Baron de Mongeron..........Mr. GEORGE DEVERE
Giordano Martelli..........Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
M. Beamchamps, } Of Paris, { Mr. C. Searle
M. Fiorelli, } { Mr. Bebus
Colonna, } Of Corsica, { Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
Orlando, } { Mr. C. LECLERCQ
The Judge..........Mr. J. Golden
Griffo..........Mr. J. A. Mackey
Woodcutter, Mr. Chapman | Tomans..........Mr. Knox
Masqueraders, Guests, Corsican Peasants.
Emilie de Lespare..........Miss LIZZIE PRICE
Madam de Franchi..........Mrs. Chapman
Rosette..........Miss Josephine Henry
Mimi..........Miss Cassidy. | Ecrie..........Miss Clifford
Marie..........Miss Page. | Domino..........Miss Bell
ACT I.
Scene I. The Corridor of the Opera.
Scene II. Mongiron's Bachelor Chamber.
Scene III. The Forest at Vincennes.
ACT II.
Scene. A Corsican House—The Visions!!
ACT III.
Scene. The Forest at Vincennes.

Only Matinee of
Mr. FECHTER in the CORSICAN BROTHERS,
SATURDAY, June 7,
At 1:30 o'clock.

MONDAY, June 9,
Mr. FECHTER.
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
RUY BLAS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

AGNES	MONDAY AND TUESDAY	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	NIGHTS.	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	POSITIVELY LAST TWO	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	performances	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	of	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	AGNES,	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	SARDOU'S MASTER-PIECE.	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	WEDNESDAY EVENING,	ETHEL
AGNES	June 4.	ETHEL
AGNES	Reproduction in the most	ETHEL
AGNES	brilliant manner of	ETHEL
AGNES	FERNANDE,	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	with	ETHEL
AGNES	Miss AGNES ETHEL,	ETHEL
AGNES	as	ETHEL
AGNES	FERNANDE.	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	To lend additional interest to	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	this reproduction the highly	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	accomplished and favorite	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	actress,	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT,	ETHEL
AGNES		ETHEL
AGNES	has been secured for the part of	ETHEL
AGNES	CLOTILDE.	ETHEL
AGNES	(Her first appearance in New-	ETHEL
AGNES	New-York for several years),	ETHEL
AGNES	and	ETHEL
AGNES	MISS KATIE CLAXTON for	ETHEL
AGNES	the part of GEORGETTE. Seats	ETHEL
AGNES	for the remaining AGNES nights	ETHEL
AGNES	and for the FERNANDE nights	ETHEL
AGNES	may now be secured.	ETHEL

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
EDWIN BOOTH..........Proprietor and Manager.
FOURTH WEEK
and
LAST NIGHTS
of the
CELEBRATED ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS NEILSON,
as
AMY ROBSART,
As played by her at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, FOR OVER 100 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
Mr. FRANCIS BANGS..........as..........LEICESTER
MATINEE OF
AMY ROBSART
ON SATURDAY NEXT AT 1:30

The curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.
To secure a choice of places the management would respectfully suggest that seats be secured as far in advance as possible. Branch ticket-office at Ditson & Co's.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LAST NIGHTS.
AZRAEL; OR, THE MAGIC CHARM.
Maffitt and Bartholomew..........Clown and Pantaloon
LULU. THE SENSATION GYMNAST. LULU.
Mme. Lannier, Mlle. Lupo..........Grand Corps de Ballet
SUPERB TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.
Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

BEETHOVEN MAENNERCHOR.
GRAND
VOCAL-INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
and
SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL,
at
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE,
MONDAY, June 2,
To commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets $1, admitting one gentleman and ladies.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.
3D-AV., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
ENTIRELY REFITTED AND DECORATED.
EBEN'S POPULAR
SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING. EVERY EVENING.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 50 PERFORMERS.
CONDUCTOR..........MR. FELIX J. EBEN
OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
TEMPORARY BUILDING, NO. 128 WEST 14TH-ST.
The DI CESNOLA COLLECTIONS from Cyprus, and the LOAN EXHIBITIONS, so far as ready, are now open to the public from 12 o'clock until 6 o'clock P. M.
Admission 50 cents.

WHITSUNTIDE.

A Hebrew and a Christian Festival—Curious Customs and Interesting Ceremonies.

Pentecost, signifying the fiftieth, is the second of the great festivals of the Hebrews, held fifty days after the Passover, or feast of the unleavened bread. The time of the festival is calculated from the second day of the Passover, the 16th of Nisan. The law prescribes that a reckoning should be kept from the morrow after the Sabbath, to the morrow after the completion of the seventh week, which would, of course, be the fiftieth day. In the Christian Church it is also commemorated by a festival in remembrance of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the disciples, when they were all, "with one accord," in one place. On this occasion they received the gift of tongues, that they might impart the Gospel to all nations. This occurring fifty days after Easter, the celebration of the event, in both Episcopal and Catholic churches, is closely connected with the great Jewish festival. It is called "Whitsuntide," according to some authorities from "White-Sunday-tide," (time,) because those who were newly baptized appeared at church in white attire, between Easter and Pentecost. In mediæval romances this day especially figures as the chosen festival of the important personages of those days. King Arthur, of England, particularly distinguished it by holding thereon his most splendid court. One ancient chronicler tells us "Then King Arthur removed into Wales and let crie a greate feaste, that it should be holden at Pentecost, after the coronation of him at the citie of Carlion. So King Arthur had ever a custom that at the high feast of Pentecost especially, afore al other high feasts in the yeare, he would not goe that day to meat until he had heard or seene some great adventure or mervaile."

Other monarchs besides Arthur marked it as a special season for chivalrous adventure of tilt and tournament. In the romance of *Bevis of Hampton* Pentecost, or as it is there termed Whitsuntide, again appears as the season of festivities.

In Somer at Whitsontyde,
When Knights most on horseback ride,
A cours let they make on a daye,
Steedes and palfraye for to assaye,
Which horse that best may ren.

These and other evidences would seem to justify the belief that the Christian Pentecost, and one of the great Summer festivals of the Pagan inhabitants of Western Europe, were identical. In England, Whitsuntide has always been a season of festivity and rejoicing, and is marked by the observance of many traditional customs. One particular merry-making in the southern counties is denominated Whitsun-Ale—which in some degree partakes of the nature of the New-Year's gatherings in this country and Canada, all agreeing at that time to let bygones be by-gones, that the day may pass in unmarred enjoyment. All who join in this festivity contribute such provisions as they are able from their own larders, while ale brewed strong for the occasion is sold by the churchwardens of the village or town, as the principal beverage of the feast. From the ale-money quite a profit is derived, which fund is divided among the poor of the parish. The festivities consist of dancing, archery, and games, and each young man is expected to regale his sweetheart on cakes and beer, and to present her with a new "ribbon or favour." Many curious entries might be quoted from old parish registers relative to Whitsun-Ale festivals. One item runs thus: "Payd to the morrys daunsers and the mynstrelles, mete and drink Whytsontide." This Morris dance was one of the older Whitsuntide observances. It is said by antiquaries to have been derived through Spain from the Moors, and that its name in Spanish, Morisco a Moor, was taken from this circumstance. It was popular in France in the fifteenth century under the name of Morisque, and English writers of the Shakespearean age make frequent allusion to it. The dance at first seems to have consisted of five persons, but subsequently this limited number of characters varied considerably at different periods. From old records and ancient illustrations the dance seems to have been something like the more modern May-pole dance, though the figures were more fantastic and the costumes more ridiculous.

The more impressive Whitsuntide observances, however, must have been those on which the old chroniclers expatiate so freely—the mystery or miracle plays. These not only give us an insight into the popular amusements and entertainments of those days, but also carry us back to the very infancy of the drama. Spectacular effect, as in these days, seemed to have been the chief thing aimed at, though the subject of representation was of a loftier nature. Still there was a general mixing up of comedy and tragedy, although generally following closely in the main the Bible narrative. It is said the first of the plays, one of the passion of our Lord, was written by Gregory, of Nazianzen, and a German nun named Roswitha, who lived in the tenth century, and wrote six Latin dramas on the stories of saints and martyrs. Later in the eleventh and twelfth centuries monks were not only authors but actors. The tendency of these plays was ultimately a point of difference among churchmen. John Wickliffe and his followers denounced them while Luther favored them, declaring "such spectacles often do more good and produce deeper impressions than sermons." These plays were usually performed in churches, but frequently in the open air, in cemeteries, squares, and market-places, their cost often exceeding that of spectacles on the modern stage. One is mentioned which was performed at Palermo at an expense of 12,000 ducats for each performance, and comprised the entire story of the Bible from the creation to the incarnation. Some of the accounts of stage properties are amusing. "Item, payd for mending hell mought, 2d.; item, payd for keeping of fyer at hell mothe, 4d.; payd for setting the world on fire, 5d."

At Naples, in Italy, no religious ceremony is more joyously celebrated than that of the Festa di Monte Virgine, which begins on Whitsunday, and lasts three days. The centre of attraction is a church situated on a mountain near Avellino—a day's journey from Naples. An ordinary service takes place in the church, the only marked feature being the gayety of the crowds, who attend from wide districts around. On the return home the people deck their vehicles with boughs of trees and shrubs and flowers, while the animals that draw the carriages are ornamented with ribbons. As the procession proceeds on its way back to Naples, a number of "hired merry-makers," bearing garlands and pictures of the Madonna, dance untiringly along by the side of the vehicles until they reach the precincts of the city, when the crowd quickly disperses. These festivities of the Neapolitans are traced to certain usages of their Greek ancestry, having possibly some relation to ancient Bacchanalian processions.

In Russia, a custom has long prevailed on this day that must be regarded as a relic of rude and uncultured society, this, the "Whitsunday Woman Show," being nothing more nor less than a show of marriageable females with a view to obtaining husbands. On Whitsunday afternoon, the Summer garden, a place of popular resort in St. Petersburg, is thronged with bachelors and maidens, looking out for wives and husbands, respectively. The girls are attired in most costly adornments, while in many instances, bunches of silver teaspoons, a large silver ladle, or some other household luxury are held in the hand, to denote that the maiden could bring something valuable to her husband. The young men on their part do not fail to look their best. The maidens are accompanied by their parents, or by some elder member of their family in order that everything may be conducted in a decorous manner. The bachelors strolling to and fro, notice the maidens as they pass, and the maidens blushingly try to look their best. Supposing a young man is favorably impressed by the appearance of one of the fair ones, he does not immediately address the object of his admiration, but has a little quiet talk with one of the seniors present—most probably a woman. He tells her his name, residence, and occupation, gives a brief inventory of his worldly goods, and names the number of roubles he has deposited in the national bank. On his side, he asks questions, one of which is sure to relate to the amount of dowry promised to the maiden. The woman with whom this conversation is held is often no relative to the young lady, but a sort of marriage-broker or saleswoman, who conducts the delicate negotiations, either in friendship or for a small fee. If the references on either side are unsatisfactory, the colloquy ends without any bargain being struck, and even if favorable, nothing is immediately decided. Many admirers for the same girl might probably come forward in this way. In the evening a family conclave is held concerning the chances of each maiden, at which the offer of each bachelor is calmly considered, chiefly in relation to the question of roubles. The test is very little other than the highest bidder shall be the purchaser. A note is sent to the young man whose offer is deemed most eligible, and it is rarely that the girl makes an objection to the spouse thus selected for her. This Russian custom is declining, and like the Whitsuntide revels of King Alfred's time in England, will doubtless disappear under the increasing refinement and cultivation of taste.

FIRE AT HOBOKEN.

Destruction of the Old Morris and Essex Depot—Loss $45,000.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out at the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Depot at Hoboken, better known as the Old Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. Smoke was seen issuing from under the roof between the express-office and news-room, and the fire is supposed to have originated in that vicinity. In a very short time the flames burst out in great volume, and spread right and left through the depot, which was of wood. The formation of the building, 600 feet long by 45 wide, acting as an air-shaft, caused a very rapid draft to rush through it, and thus fanned the flames, which ran quickly along the roof until they reached the gable ridge, fifty feet from the ground. The burning timbers soon began to fall on four empty freight cars which were in the depot, and set fire to them, in a short time leaving nothing but the wheels and other iron-work remaining. So quickly did the flames carry on the work of destruction, that in less than an hour the whole of the depot was burned down. The glowing embers then set fire to the heavy timbers of the dock on which the building had been erected. The thick flooring, string pieces, and rafters burned with a great heat, and warped the heavy rails laid upon them into almost every imaginable shape. As the depot adjoined the Hoboken Ferry-house, the latter building was for a time in very great danger, but the ferry company having on hand a large supply of hose, the employes, under the direction of Capt. Chase, soon had the streams from six hydrants in the ferry-house playing on that side of the building adjoining the depot, in addition to which the ferry-boats Hackensack and Seacaucus had several streams, raised from the river by the vessel's machinery, playing on the fire in and near the ferry-house. The police-boat Seneca, the steamer Fuller, and Mr. Stevens' fire-boat were also actively engaged playing on the burning mass from the river.

On the land side the whole forces of the Hoboken Fire Department, under Chief Curran, was busily engaged, the two hydrants immediately outside of the ferry-house furnishing an ample supply of water. With such a combination of force, and a good supply of the opposing element, the ferry-house was saved; but not before a damage of about $2,500 had been done to the southern side of the building.

The principal effort outside of the ferry-house was to prevent the flames extending to the docks on the southern side, on which were standing a number of freight-cars, and to the high trellis-work belonging to the coal company. This was successfully accomplished, the streams from the steam-boats in the river rendering very valuable assistance. By these means the fire was confined to a limited area, covered by the depot, in which were included the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Westcott's Express, both of which were destroyed. It happened, fortunately, that Westcott had previously delivered all his express freight. The property in the office consisted only of stationery, and old way-bills, furniture, &c., the loss being covered by insurance. The instruments of the Western Telegraph Company where, however, destroyed, as there was no time to remove them. The heat was so great as to scorch the front of the North Hudson Railroad Company's office, on the opposite side of the street, and also some of their street-cars, which were standing several yards from the fire. The cars were moved off the rails to a safe distance before the fire reached them, while the Fire Department kept the office constantly wet, and thus saved it from the flames. About $1,000 will cover all this company's loss.

The loss to the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, is estimated to be about $15,000 on the depot, and from $20,000 to $30,000 on the dock, freight-cars, rails, &c. No passenger-cars were burned, and the offices of the company, being situated some little distance from the depot, were saved. The insurance on the loss is very light; that portion upon which the heavy amounts are secured, were saved from the fury of the destroying elements. As soon as it was safe to set the men to work, Mr. Sloan, the president of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, engaged all the force he could obtain to clear away the débris, and by 1 o'clock P. M. had a gang of about 200 men employed. In answer to inquiries from THE TIMES reporter, Mr. Sloan said the loss on the buildings was not the worst part of the damage sustained; the greatest injury being the inconvenience to the public and the interruption of travel. It is his intention to have a set of rails laid down to the ferry-house by Monday, and before the end of the week have a temporary structure erected for the accommodation of the traveling public. He did not think the company would erect a permanent depot on that site at present, as it was not certain where the terminus would be located when the new tunnel was finished, consequently only a temporary building would be constructed.

The depot was built for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company in the Fall of 1867, and was opened Jan. 16, 1868. Its destruction will cause some little inconvenience for a day or two to those who have to travel by the line, as it is now necessary for passengers to walk some distance to reach the cars. This inconvenience is, however, expected to be somewhat remedied by to-morrow, or Tuesday at the latest.

The origin of the fire has not yet been definitely ascertained. The watchman went carefully over the building at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, and found all safe, and yet in less than an hour the fire had got such a hold upon the place that when discovered it was impossible to prevent it spreading. The surmise of those who gave the subject some thought yesterday, was that the water-rats, of which there were large numbers running about the depot, had nibbled some matches, and by igniting them set fire to some papers in the building. No other reasonable cause could be assigned for the outbreak of the fire.

Opening of a New Boat-House by the Atalantas.

The Atalanta Boat Club has for the past twenty-five years used the Hudson River as a rowing course, and its club-house has been for many years at the foot of Christopher-street, in this City. But the encroachments of commerce and the advantages of the water in the Harlem River have at last induced the organization to remove their head-quarters to another spot, and yesterday the new club-house, on the Harlem River above the Third-avenue bridge, was formally opened by a reception to the members of the Atalantas and other boat clubs and their friends. The new structure has been built at a cost of about $3,000, the float alone costing $1,800. It is one story in height, and its dimensions are 75 feet by 30. It is strongly and substantially put together, with foundations heavy enough to enable another floor to be added for a meeting-room. As the club still continues to use the Christopher-street house for business and general purposes, additions to the new building will not be immediately necessary, but eventually the Harlem house will be used exclusively, and will be enlarged and extended for the purpose.

The steamer P. C. Schultz, with a band of music on board, conveyed the members of the club and their friends from Christopher-street at 2 o'clock, and upon arriving at the new quarters a collation was partaken of. Speeches were made by Mr. C. A. Peverelly, Mr. W. H. Webster, Mr. Ransom Parker, the President of the Club, and others, and the festivities continued until a late hour in the day.

The present officers of the Atalanta Club are the following: President, Mr. Ransom Parker; Vice President, W. H. Webster; Treasurer, Henry S. Sproull; Secretary, James W. Edwards; Financial Secretary, William C. Mainland.

Rev. Mr. Pentecost and His Congregation on Open Communion.

Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost is a Baptist preacher of liberal views, formerly pastor of the Hanson-place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, but recently, and until within a few days, pastor of the Baptist Church at Rockville Centre, Long Island. Mr. Pentecost, it appears, has put in practice his ideas regarding "open communion," to the extent of offending a number of the prominent members of the church, by inviting "outsiders" to partake of the sacrament of communion. On last Communion Sunday he so invited a well-known Pine-street banker and managing director of the South-side Railroad Company, who also delivered a sermon in the evening in the reverend gentleman's pulpit. Some members of the church took offense thereat, and cited Mr. Pentecost to answer to the charge of violating the laws of the church, which citation he answered by the simple sentence, "I resign from the church." The consequence is, the greatest excitement among the members, many of whom take sides with Mr. Pentecost, and the result will probably be a division, as report says that it is already in contemplation to build a new church for him.

Burglary on Fourth-avenue.

During Friday night the jewelry-store of John Knowles, No. 270 Fourth-avenue, was entered and robbed by burglars. The burglars entered the store by crawling through the fan-light, and then succeeded in forcing open the large safe in the rear of the store. From this safe the burglars abstracted ten gold watches and a quantity of jewelry, valued in all at $1,500, with which they escaped. The watches stolen are numbered as follows: 3,298, 12,768, 11,183, 4,238, 16,109, 19,414, 40,149, 3,850, 5,449, and 5,931. The safe was forced open in a most artistic manner, and from the tools left behind by the burglars there is no doubt that the perpetrators of this robbery were skilled professional operators.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

Race Between American Girl and Harry—The Girl Wins.

The contest between the well-known mare American Girl and the pacer Harry came off yesterday at Fleetwood Park, and attracted a numerous assemblage of spectators. It was the first appearance of American Girl for the season, and as she had never made a first-class race so early in the season, many were under the impression that Harry would beat her. He was known to be very fast. The odds offered against him were freely taken, but the old mare trotted gamely and brought her backers out safely. The particulars are as follows:

FIRST HEAT.—They were sent away on the second attempt, with Harry a length in advance. When they reached the turn both of them left their feet, but the Girl had the best of it, and got to work first. At the quarter-pole in 36 seconds, the mare showed a length and a half in front, and she maintained that position to the half-mile pole, which she passed in 1:10. When they began to climb the hill on the lower turn Harry began to close up on the mare, and when they passed the three-quarter pole Harry was at the wheel of the Girl. On the homestretch the Girl made a break, but soon got level, and defied the efforts of the pacer to catch her, although the driver used the whip freely. The Girl won by a length in 2:23¾.

SECOND HEAT.—They were off on even terms at the first score, but Harry made a bad break at the turn, and the Girl immediately opened a gap of twenty lengths, by which distance she passed the quarter-pole in 36½ seconds. The same distance divided them at the half. The remainder of the heat was without interest, as the mare was taken in hand, and won by eighty yards in the easiest manner in 2:31¼.

THIRD HEAT.—The "go" was given the first time with the Girl half a length in front, which she increased to two lengths at the turn. As they approached the quarter-pole Harry began to close on the mare, and half a length of daylight divided them. Traveling down the backstretch Harry's nose was at the Girl's wheel, and in this manner they passed the half-mile pole in 1:11¼. When they began to climb the hill American Girl became unsteady, and left her feet, which Harry took advantage of and went a length and a half to the front. On the homestretch, however, the mare began to close up, but on reaching the distance-stand she made another break, which lost her the heat, Harry winning by a length in 2:26¼.

FOURTH HEAT.—Four attempts were made to get away without avail. The fifth time was a "go," with Harry a neck in front, and he increased his lead to two lengths at the turn, which he held past the quarter-pole, in 36½ seconds. Going down the backstretch, however, the Girl made an effort, and at the half-mile pole, in 1:11½, Harry had but a length the best of it. At the hill on the lower turn Harry shook off the mare and showed her the way two lengths past the three-quarters, but when they got into straight work on the homestretch the mare gained steadily, and a most exciting struggle ensued for victory. They came up on even terms, and Harry received the whip. He did not get away from it, however, and the Girl forged ahead, winning the heat by a neck only in 2:26¾.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Saturday, May 31.—Special purse $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. Lovell's b. m. American Girl, (D. Pfifer).1 1 2 1
W. H. Crawford's b. g. Harry, (Crawford)...2 2 1 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:10	2:23¾
Second heat	36½	1:12½	2:31¼
Third heat	35	1:11¼	2:26¼
Fourth heat	36½	1:11½	2:26¾

SECOND RACE.

Between the heats of the big race a match for $200 between the mares Topsy and Molly, to wagons, came off, and, after a contest of four heats, was decided in favor of Topsy. Molly was the favorite, and won the first heat.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match $200; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

John L. Doty named b. m. Topsy.......... 2 1 1 1
John Murphy named blk. m. Molly, (c. w.).. 1 2 2 2
Time—2:38¼, 2:39¼, 2:38¾, 2:38½.

Litigation Over the Bedell Estate.

Yesterday, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Pratt, the hearing of the case of Emma A. Bedell against her brothers, Charles W. and George S. Bedell, commenced. The parties are children of the late Daniel and Lydia Bedell. The former died in 1769, and the latter in 1871, leaving their property, amounting to about $30,000, to their daughters. The plaintiff received as part of her share mortgages worth $8,000, and her brothers, the defendants, demanded the latter, and threatened to contest their mother's will on the ground of insanity, unless their request was granted. On March 20, 1872, the mortgages were transferred to the defendants, but being subsequently advised that the will was valid, Emma A. Bedell concluded to sue for their return. The defense advanced in court yesterday was that the transfer was voluntarily made by the plaintiff. Judge Pratt took the papers and reserved his decision.

Music at Prospect Park.

The Saturday afternoon Summer concerts, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, began yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The weather was delightful, and under any circumstances the attendance would have been large, but the extra attraction of the music drew an immense concourse of visitors to the Park. The following selections were performed by the band, under the leadership of Mr. Conterno:

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1. "Kaiser March."..........Wagner
2. Paraphrase—"Loreley"..........Nesvadba
3. Overture—"Fidelio"..........Beethoven
4. Waltz—"Manuscript"..........Strauss
5. Selection—"Faust"..........Gounod
6. Galop—"Clear the Track"..........Strauss

PART SECOND.

7. Overture—"La Gazza Ladra"..........Rossini
8. Ballad—"The Heart Bowed Down"..........Balfe
9. Waltz—"Am Schonen Rhein"..........Kelar Bela
10. Fantasia—"Robert Le Diable"..........Meyerbeer
(Solo for cornet, Herr Kaltenborn.)
11. Polka—"Faust Club"..........H. Chadwick
12. March—"Exposition"..........L. Conterno

National Airs.

Extra cars were run on all the lines leading to the park.

The German Brewers' Convention.

The thirteenth annual convention of the German Brewers of the United States will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, during the ensuing week, commencing on Tuesday by a reception of the visiting delegations and guests, representing the Brewers' organizations of the different cities, including a numerous delegation from New-York, whose names have already been published in THE TIMES. The sessions will be held during the three succeeding days at the West-side Rink in Detroit-street, when, after the reception of a report of the Executive Committee, the workings of the Internal Revenue laws and other subjects of interest to the trade will be discussed, as well as measures to counteract temperance agitation, with a view of protecting the trade from being disturbed by the same.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

The Finance Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration met at Castle Garden yesterday, and examined the accounts of Mr. Jackson, the late treasurer. The committee did not make any definite report as to the standing of the accounts.

Superintendent Bernard Casserly's term of office expired yesterday, and his successor, Superintendent Webster, will come into office to-morrow.

Nicholas Fitzpatrick has been appointed temporary treasurer, in place of Mr. Jackson, and at the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners a permanent treasurer will be elected.

The Feast of Weeks.

The setting sun was yesterday the signal for the children of Judea, scattered over the earth, to commence the time-honored celebration of the Feast of Weeks. On this day is commemorated the delivery to Moses of the Tables of the Law. The observance of the festival is ordered in Leviticus xxiv., 15 to 20, was commenced last evening, and will be continued to-day, the ceremonies being of an unusual and imposing character. In the Temple Emanuel, Rev. Dr. Adler will officiate; in the Temple Shaary Brochoh, in Sixth-street, Rev. H. Wassermann will deliver a sermon, while Rev. M. Cohn will lead the choir. In the Lexington-avenue Temple Rev. Dr. Hubsch will confirm the children. The orthodox Jews spent part of last evening reciting the first chapters of every Sidrah, or portion of the Scripture, in their private dwellings, and prayer was offered for all who worship the God of Israel.

A New Cashier for the Post-Office.

A change in the Cashier's Department of the New-York Post-office will take place on Monday, H. W. Whiting having resigned. Mr. Harvey Major has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Major has been for twelve years Assistant-Superintendent of the New-York Custom-house, a position of great trust, where, by close attention to business and upright conduct, he won the esteem and confidence of every head of the different departments, and of the seven collectors under whom he served.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The public baths at the foot of Charles-street, North River, and at the foot of Fifth-street, East River, will open to-day.

The English and American Mixed Claims Commission has left for Newport, where a meeting will be held on the 2d of June.

A gas-meter exploded last evening in the grocery-store of Frederick Rosewald, No 324 West Thirty-sixth-street, causing $100 damage.

Rev. Wm. J. Alston will preach the annual sermon to the members of the G. U. O. of O. F., (colored,) at St Philip's Church, this evening.

Ernest Fuhrmann, aged twenty-two, was yesterday committed, by Judge McQuade, in default of $1,500 bail, to answer a charge of bigamy.

Judge McQuade yesterday committed John Rourke for trial, in default of $1,500 bail, on a charge of robbing William Ewall of his watch.

The New-York Stock Exchange, yesterday, passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Mr. Edmund D. Stanton, a member of the Exchange for many years.

A fire occurred last evening in the millinery store of S. Friedman, No. 1 Division-street, caused by the goods in the window taking fire from a gas-light. Damage, $100.

Father Beeson, of Oregon, will give a discourse in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, this evening, at 8 o'clock, on "The responsibility of Christians in relation to the Modoc and other Indian wars."

A fire occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the establishment of George Sherman, of No. 147 Greene-street, caused by a window curtain taking fire from a gas-jet. Damage, $75.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Kitty White, of No. 174 Wooster-street, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing $120 from Henry J. Clapp, of No. 246 Kosciusko-street, Brooklyn.

The Albany day-line boats have changed their up-town landing from Thirty-fourth-street, as heretofore, to Twenty-third-street, north of Erie Ferry, and are to land at Milton, in addition to their usual landings.

The officers and employes of Castle Garden met yesterday, and passed resolutions of regret at the retirement of Mr. Casserly from the office of Superintendent of the Emigration Department. Mr. Casserly returned thanks in appropriate terms.

The next regular Church Conference will be held to-morrow, at 3 P. M., in the Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue. Rev. C. C. Adams will open the discussion upon "The influence of prayer over physical laws."

The funeral of the late Edmund D. Stanton took place yesterday from the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. The pall-bearers were J. D. Slayback, A. M. Ferris, L. T. Hoyt, John Steward, W. S. Nichols, W. H. Tillinghast, Wm. Powell, and Henry G. Chapman.

Peter Totans, dealer in ivory, of No. 89 Fulton-street, was arrested, yesterday, on an order of arrest in a civil suit to recover $5,000 damages for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on the person of the plaintiff, Charles F. Heany, a lawyer. Mr. Totans gave bail in $1,500.

George Booth was taken before Justice Ledwith, yesterday, on a charge of soliciting, without authorization, advertisements for Goulding's Business Directory, collecting money in advance, and forging the name of Mr. Goulding to the receipts, and was remanded for further evidence.

Mr. A. T. Peck lectured last evening on "The Finance Question," before the Working Men's Lyceum. The Government, he held, should, when called upon, advance loans without interest on any voter's property, so as to save the party pledging it from being the victim of sharpers.

The people at the *Herald* office are evidently enterprising individuals. That paper yesterday announced that the fifty-seventh anniversary of the Sunday-school Union would take place next Tuesday, and gave a detailed programme of the exercises. The interesting event actually occurred last Tuesday, and a full report of the proceedings appeared in THE TIMES and other journals on Wednesday, 28th ult.

The United States District Attorney, of Connecticut, issued a subpœna for George Francis Train to testify in a Credit Mobilier suit, which has been set down for trial next July, at Hartford. The subpœna was placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Crowley, yesterday, for service, and acting on information he started for the White Star pier, at Hoboken, and arrived—late for the Train. George Francis had sailed in the Baltic, for Europe, one hour before the Marshal's arrival.

BROOKLYN.

Arrests last week, 513.

The Brooklyn Health Board has no German member.

The friends of Hon. Jacob Worth tendered him a reception at Turner's Hall, Williamsburg, on his return from Albany, yesterday.

Yesterday morning a large tree, which had been undermined by the excavations for a building at the corner of Second and South Second streets, Williamsburg, fell on a party of laborers at work on the foundation, instantly killing Andrew Rogers, of No. 32 Scholes-street. The deceased was sixty years of age, and leaves a family.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The rite of confirmation which was to have taken place at Grace Church, White Plains, on Tuesday evening last, and postponed on account of the illness of Bishop Potter, will be performed to-morrow evening.

The corner-stone of a new Catholic church, at the corner of Mott-street and Washington-avenue, Tremont, will be laid this afternoon by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Rev. Dr. Glyn and Rev. Father Worth.

The first quarterly meeting under the new régime for the Westchester and West Farms changes will be held at the M. E. church in the village of West Chester this afternoon, when Rev. J. B. Merwin, presiding elder of the New-York East District, will preach.

St. Mary's (Episcopal) Church having been removed during the past week from Garden-street, Mott Haven, to the corner of One Hundred and Forty-second-street and Alexander-avenue, North New-York, regular services will be held in the edifice to-day as usual.

The June term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County, will commence at the Court-house, White Plains, to-morrow, before Hon. J. F. Barnard, Presiding Justice, Hon. S. D. Gifford, County Judge, and the Justices of Sessions.

The office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District, comprising the counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland, has been removed to White Plains. Mr. John A. Henry, the new Collector, has located himself for the present in the Central Bank building.

The track committee of the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society have offered a purse of $150, to be trotted for on the fair-ground course on Thursday next, June 5. It will be open to all Westchester County horses that have never beaten 2:40, mile heats, best three in five.

Burglars attempted to force an entrance into the store of the Misses O'Brien, Main-street, Port Chester, on Friday morning. One of the female occupants became alarmed at the noise, and seeing the burglars operating on the front window, discharged four shots at them, when the thieves fled. Some of the shots must have taken effect, as blood was discovered on the sidewalk.

STATEN ISLAND.

The ladies of the Mission Sunday-school, at New-Dorp, will hold a fair in their new chapel at that place on the afternoons and evenings of the 11th and 12th of June, for the benefit of the school.

On Tuesday next the annual charter election of the village of New-Brighton, for the choice of Aldermen in the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Wards, will take place. There are ten candidates in the field for the three wards.

Mr. Henry De Hart, of Tottenville, aged sixty-seven years, once a member of the Legislature from Richmond County, has been pronounced insane by the village physicians. The Justice committed him to the County lock-up, yesterday, to remain until Tuesday next, when he will be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Judge Gilbert, at the recent session of the Circuit Court for Richmond County, rendered a decision adverse to the village of Edgewater in a suit brought against the trustees to test the legality of sales of real estate for unpaid taxes. The Board of Trustees propose to test the matter further by carrying the case to the General Term.

LONG ISLAND.

To-day being the 1st of June, the Shinnecock tribe of Indians will hold their annual June meeting. But few of the tribe are now remaining; nevertheless they celebrate the day according to the old custom, assisted by the Montauks, the white and the colored people of the East End.

On Friday night, three men forced an entrance into the residence of Mr. James Wright, on Washington-street, Jamaica. Mr. Wright was awakened by the noise of their operations, and, arming himself, awaited their coming, intending to give them a warm reception. Just as one of the burglars was about half way through a window, he took alarm, and before Mr. Wright had time to shoot, the burglar jumped from the window and escaped with his two companions.

NEW-JERSEY.

Daniel Campbell, of Elizabeth, was severely burned on Thursday night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The store of Wm. Mentz, No. 779 Broad-street, Newark, was robbed of goods valued at $200, yesterday morning.

The thirteenth free concert of the Young Men's Christian Association took place in the hall of the association, in Jersey City, last evening.

John Lent, a boy eleven years old, was fatally injured on the New-Jersey Railroad, at Elizabethport, yesterday, while trying to steal a ride.

Manuel Santos, Henry Bomer, and George Jacobs were arrested in Jersey City, Friday night, charged with stealing a quantity of state-room carpet from the White Star Dock.

Joseph Allen, aged seven years, fell into the sewer at foot of Thirteenth-street, Hoboken, yesterday, and was carried into the river and drowned. The body was subsequently recovered, and Coroner Parslow will hold an inquest to-morrow.

Mary Frances Marsh, a child aged thirteen years, has been missing from her home, at No. 74 Gregory-street, since Thursday, and is supposed to have been kidnapped, as she was seen crossing the ferry on the same afternoon with a strange man. An unknown man called at the house yesterday, and after stating that the girl had been taken to a house in Fifth-avenue, disappeared.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The number of passengers which sailed for Europe yesterday is almost unparalleled in the records of American migration. The same observation applies to the number of ships which left the port, no less than nine transatlantic steamers having taken their departure in one day. This unprecedented tide of travel is said to be only "in the first quarter," and now that the weather is settled a continuous and dense migration will take place to Europe. Hotel proprietors and the traders at fashionable Continental resorts will no doubt appreciate the Summer exodus, and look forward to it as a means of reaping a rich harvest from the visits of American tourists.

Per Ville de Paris, for Brest.—Judge Henry Alker, Alphonse H. Alker, Baron Lasans, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Shillito, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Lalande, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Astie, Masters Charles, Hector, and Gaston Astie, Miss Emma Favre, James Gallatin, Rev. Felix Guerdy, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wyckoff, Mrs. Polhemus, Mrs. A. G. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. James Biddle, Miss Louisa Biddle, Miss Kate Biddle, Miss B. Biddle, Mrs. M. J. Holmes, Mrs. M. J. Holly, Mrs. Hollis, Godfrey Aubert, Mrs. Godfrey Aubert, Yoan des Franca, Mrs. Yoan des Franca, Mr. Canonge, Vicente P. Valdivieso, David Klein, Max Waterman, Jacob Schweitzer, Miss Fanny Stevens, Mrs. N. Petry, Miss Theresa Petry, Master Victor Petry, Miss N. Petry, Master F. Petry, Miss Hennessy, Mrs. Louisa M. Heff, 2 children, and 2 maids, B. Pena, Antonio Arcos, Raphael Salas, Paul d'Artigues, Mr. Jauffred, Mrs. Jauffred, Benjamin Cooper and man-servant, Adolphe Dupasquier, E. Just, E. C. Just, Mr. de Poutrale's child and nurse, Mr. Micas, F. Guebla, Mrs. Buval, two children and maid, Mrs. John Wilton, Master Frank Wilton, Miss Nelly Wilton and maid, John G. Searing, Mr. Pourtales, E. T. Throop, Mrs. E. T. Throop, Miss Katherine Throop, Miss Marguerite Bacon, Miss Alice W. Stillman, James P. Paulding, Miss Godart de Biossière, Mrs. Ronchetti, J. Hewitt, Miss Hewart, Miss Choatean, Miss Dillon, Mrs. Allsworth, Master Allsworth, Mr. James Barton, Mr. James Barton, Jr., Miss Taylor, Mrs. Deaver, E. Casade, Mr. Lemoyne, Mrs. Max Maretzek, J. V. Lavaega, William S. Wright, Mrs. William S. Wright, Mr. Chas. S. Wright and child, Chas. S. Wright, Prince Victor Wiamesky, Alfred Merian, Mrs. Alfred Merian, three children and nurse, S. Adler, A. de Montobello, D. A. Chaffraix, Mrs. D. A. Chaffraix, Mlle. Rixner, A. Carriere, Mrs. A. Carriere, Miss Carriere, James E. Theeman, Mr. Anrap, N. Schirmers, Miss Mary Louise Hunt, Adolphe Jugla, Constant Deschamps, Miss Geo. Patridge, Miss Emma J. Heith, W. R. Walker, Lucien Eaton, Gen. de Gorloff, Mrs. De Gorloff, Valentine De Gorloff, Miss Amelia Martin, Charles T. Cook, Mrs. Charles T. Cook, Francois Maurietti, Mrs. Francois Maurietti, Dr. Huot, Mrs. Huot, Miss Della Huot, Miss Marie Huot, Master Louis Huot, Geo. W. Folsom, Mrs. G. W. Folsom, Miss Helen S. Folsom, Miss Ethel Folsom, Master Winthrop Folsom, Master W. F. Folsom, and two maids, Signor Tamberlick, M. Jamet, Richard Salembier, Edmond Husson, Mrs. E. Winslow, Mrs. B. Winslow, Frederick A. Yenni, Auguste Labrot, Benjamin Silver, Mrs. Leah Silver, Mrs. Sarah A. Baum, Cæsar Suego Mariani, Mrs. Enrechetta de Baillou Mariani, Mrs. Patton, Miss Estella Patridge, J. Wallace, Mrs. J. Wallace, Master Thomas P. Wallace, J. P. Wallace, Master George Wallace, Miss Mary Agnes Wallace, and maid, J. B. Walsh, M. F. Hunt, Miss Lawrence Menut, Mrs. Isaac B. Hawkins, Mr. Cavaro, Mrs. Breha, Miss Breha, A. E. Sabatier, H. Manbec, Miss Cecile Castegnier, Amant Castegnier, Miss Fanny Temple, Mrs. Pauline Lafont, Miss Marie Housiaux, Leopold Pironi, Mrs. Leopold Pironi, Mr. Montobellos and man-servant, Mr. Domenico, Clement Thansini, L. H. Von Gohren, Joseph Louis, Mrs. Caroline Jouffret, Miss Mathilde Jouffret, Miss Josephine Salembier, William Levy, Mrs. William Levy, Mr. Bodin, J. E. Gloumeau, Andre Santayana, Emile Martin, Emile Martin, Jr., Master Lucien Hazard, Adolphe Ratisbonne, P. J. Baptiste, Lino Theixo, Miss Ann Ratcliffe, Mrs. Mary Ratcliffe, Mr. Blackshaw, Mrs. Blackshaw and maid, Louis Incoud, Mrs. Louis Incoud, John H. Lamotte, Louis Dourmon, Miss Protat, Miss Leonie Ray, Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, E. M. Lefevre, Peter Dry, H. Ruty, Miss Jane Haslem, William Spencer, Mr. Galatin's man-servant, Mme. Sophie Jauch, Marie Joiey, Mrs. Cecile Negul, Sister Marie de la Nativite, Sister Eticus, Miss Ponfila, Mrs. Melanie Diffner, Miss Josephine Leroux, Miss Marguerite Fleming, Sylvain Vergez, Matthew Coig, Peter Coig, Mr. Sage, Mrs. Sage, John B. Fayard, Joseph A. Guide, M. Tamberlick's man-servant, P. Nolf, Louis Gard, Mrs. Marie Trapet, Master Paul Trapet, Mlle. Frings, Mrs. Jane T. Hammond, Miss Eva J. Hammond, Sebastier Favre, Rev. Peter Jachetti, Mrs. Merman and 2 children, Mrs. Van Gohren, Mrs. Emily Martin, Miss Cornelia Martin, Mr. Pourtales and man-servant, Martin Boisserang, Boyde Celestin, Mrs. Sylvain Verges, Miss Emma Verges, Mrs. Serres, Miss L. Serres, Mrs. Veuve Doublier, Mrs. Winslow and maid, Mrs. Marie Ducret, Mrs. Rose Feley and children, Joseph Houpert, Mrs. Joseph Houpert, Isidore Verspuech, Mme. Rosalie Bouquet, Mme. Rosalie Charpentier, M. Eugene Meunier, G. B. Rocco, G. Brignolo, Mrs. Julia Delapaye, Mrs. Josephine Naudey, Frederick Henry Brod, Mr. Bein, Mrs. Bein, George Bein, Charles Bellando, Mrs. Paulina Fergri, Anthony Viondry, Mrs. Martan, Miss Louise Bey, Louis Alphonse Blondel, Mr. Bouget, John Mari Peillard, George Santayana, James Wolfinger, Mrs. James Wolfinger, Mr. Granger, Mrs. Emily Granger, Miss Ellie Granger, Master Tom Granger, Mrs. Jane McGrath, Edward Tomlinson, Mr. Crawford and man-servant.

Per steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.—P. C. Schenkel, P. A. Guertner, James McGrau, Mr. Berger, Miss Henrietta Daniels, Miss Almera Searle, Miss Willets, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Herrick, two children, and man servant, Mrs. A. Moffat, Miss Wilson and child, G. W. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Marti, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Smith, infant, and maid, A. C. Woodworth, W. J. Lewis, Arthur Delacourt, John Neill Dryburgh, Miss Nesmith, Miss M. Nesmith, Robert Mahaffey, William M. Brown, Miss Thompson, Miss Andrews, Miss Alice Brierly, Joseph H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Johnson, child, and maid, Mrs. Harris and daughter, Mrs. Poole, 2 children, and maid, Mrs. John Yarrow, Miss Carrie Yarrow, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Yarrow and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, William Thomas, Thomas Hart, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Jebb, W. T. Jebb, C. B. Fessender, Thomas Nesmith, Capt. Aldridge, Lemuel Wick, H. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Butler, John W. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Z. W. Sanderson, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Miss Mary Lewis, Miss Sarah Lewis, John G. Beresford, Miss Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fox and 3 daughters, J. Willets, J. T. Stevens, Henry Searle, J. B. Armstrong, E. Pearce, William Tasker Smith, H. H. Slatter, Miss Eliza L. Camp, Miss Emma Camp, Miss N. E. Chase, David N. Camp, Albert Merian, D. Edwards, James Rankin, Mrs. Codwise, Mrs. Large, Louis Claude, David Edes, Miss M. Edes, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Noba, G. M. Reynolds, A. Henry Hope, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Little and 2 children, S. Furman, C. Furman, H. Furman, Mrs. A. B. Furman, Miss Kate Furman, H. C. Southworth, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Crosby, Mrs. Henry Milward, George Barrow, Mrs. C. H. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hall and infant, Mr. Hall, Walter Humwell, Wm. H. Way, Wm. Robertson.

Per Steam-ship California, for Glasgow.—Thomas Murigan and lady, Calvin S. Ball, Jr., and lady, H. K. Slayton and lady, Louis Geisbauer, Dr. Charles Kearns, J. J. Gillespie, C. B. Gillespie, James Morgan, Alex. Mackenzie, Prof. Alfred Sardou, Christian Grapel, Donald M. McLeod, J. W. Brown, R. C. Steel, Byron C. Smith, Frederick M. Terrill, Chas. L. Sheldon, Alexander Hay and lady, Miss Jessie Hay, Master Tom Hay, Thos. Hutchinson and lady, Seymore Cohen, Robert Binnie, Charles Magee, W. H. Downes, Wm. F. Miller, Mrs. Helen Crane, Mrs. J. W. McKensie, B. G. Farrar, James B. White, Henry C. Knubel, M. Gabriel King, Charles J. King, Miss Jessie Turner, Miss Maria Grapel, Miss Maria Harris, John R. Tait and lady, Mrs. A. M. Benjamin, Miss Julia Benjamin, Mrs. Annie Collins, Mrs. A. J. Sheldon, Miss Editha L. Stephens, Mrs. Annie C. Leunggren, E. H. Holbrook and wife, Mrs. Mary E. Miles, Miss Georgiana Miles, Mrs. Henry Harrison, Master Edward Harrison, Miss Minnie Coon, D. Hyslop, Esq., and lady, Rev. Jas. H. Dinsmore, John Dinsmore, Esq., Rev. Chas. K. Huson and lady, Miss Jane N. Stansbury, Miss Regina Cohen, Miss Nancy Wallace, Mrs. Lusk and infant, Miss D'Oremieuex, A. Brown and wife, Chas. L. Fleishman, John Campbell, Pashal P. Peck and lady, Master Myren K. Peck, Mrs. Jane Arener, Mrs. James Semple, Albert Brower, Dennis Walsh, Electus Backus Ward, Thomas Templeton, Miss Mary Templeton, Miss Jessie Templeton, Jacob R. Dodge, Wm. Hyslop, Michael Dolan, David McLellan, Jesse D. Smith, James Logan, Austin Frost, James McGonegal, Lewis P. Ives, John Hunter, Timothy O'Brien, Albert L. Thomas, Major Jared S. Smith, W. B. Clark, Julius C. Herbert, Ambrose Geoghegan, Dick M. Kirby, Wm. H. Louth, John Ford and lady, Master Wallace Ford, Master H. Ford, Master S. Ford, George K. Reynolds, Mrs. Wm. Clark, Miss Agnes J. Clark, Mrs. James Nicol, Master Wm. C. Nicol, Wm. Horton, Earnest F. C. Kokkie, Samuel Logan, David Stirrat.

Per steam-ship Main, for Bremen.—Premier Lieut. Duttenhofer and wife, T. W. Foster, J. A. Ritterhaus, Wm. Erdmann, Right Rev. R. S. Foster, Miss. B. C. H. Foster, Mrs. K. Diggs, Miss C. Kelly, Miss Gardner, H. Haas and family, J. H. Schmidt, G. Vetter, A. Quack and wife, C. C. Berry, J. C. Runkle and wife, J. F. Schepeler, W. Zinser and family, L. Feilhauer, G. Hoyt, Mrs. L. Thompson and daughter, Misses Josie Thompson, Kate Thompson, Ella Thompson, Susie Thompson, Mr. R. M. Myres, Julius Hirschberg, Isaac Vogel, Manus Vogel, Mrs. J. Rubsits, Henry Flicken, Mrs. Henry Flicken and child, M. N. Bayersdorfer, Mrs. K. Hartmann, T. S. Brown, Aug. Schoch, A. Rainemann, G. Braun, H. Schulz, Mrs. Anna Volger, A. Hutching, Dr. G. Holland, E. Spitzka, Mrs. Henrietta Jentz and child, Miss Emily Sterk, Mrs. Nicholas Heimer and 2 children, Miss Betty Heimer, A. H. Goldstein, Henry Schloss, J. M. Tobias, J. L. Brandeis, Hugo Marmont, Mrs. Christine Marmont, Miss Auguste L. Braun, Mr. Porter, C. Willerup, Ph. Kippenberg, H. W. Hanna, A. M. Cordier, Solomon Schultz, Oscar Mayer, F. Witte, A. B. Stratton, L. Oppenheimer, Mrs. A. Hatzfeld, C. H. Jutemann, Mrs. R. Jutemann, P. Fuchs, A. Marrer, E. Peris, G. Schuster and wife, J. Ebenfrank, J. Reisinger, A. Hanck, J. Rapprecht, Mrs. D. Jung, E. Graub, M. Katz, Mrs. E. Hemel, A. Kiermann and wife, G. Ebner, A. Wollner, S. Oppenheim, Gen. R. S. Ripley, Mr. Radford, J. Berg, J. H. Buchten, F. Kernwein, F. Osner, G. H. Kunoth, Mrs. M. Bitzel and father, Mrs. T. Schumann, A. Becker, J. Baars, Miss E. Kessel, Miss S. Moller, J. H. Schnackenberg and child, L. Reimer, Mrs. L. Reimer, B. Gutwillig, D. Gerlach, Miss C. Haecker, Mrs. L. W. Bosch, A. Sheid, Miss E. Sheid, A. P. Tum Vorden, T. W. Foster.

Per steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., Mrs. Vyse, infant, nurse and maid, Mrs. D. W. Wilson, Miss T. Sunner, J. C. Haselton, Miss Mammie C. Haselton, Miss Emma Simpson, Henry F. Hitch, J. B. Hixon, J. G. Congdon, Mrs. Congdon, Miss Lizzie Congdon, Miss Mattie Congdon, Mrs. S. Bevier, Miss Alice Bevier, J. Dumas, Eugene Chenot, William Froomberg, P. Selling, Mrs. J. B. Ricketts, nurse, and 2 children, R. Von Bernuth, John Williams, Ulysses Herberd, Dr. E. Montgomery, Mrs. Montgomery, Miss H. Montgomery, Miss Rogers, Harry Carpenter, Henry H. Ellison, Mrs. William G. Fargo, Miss Hellen Lucy Fargo and man servant, Bene Bodin, Louis Charles, J. B. Ploton, A. Beckhow, J. D. Bird, L. O. Taylor, Jed. Heberd, Mrs. Heberd, Miss H. S. Heberd, Thomas Maitland, Joseph Newey, Francis Moore, Mark Findlay, Wm. Bairdain, James Roche, Patrick Anglesay, G. L. Rives, Mrs. Rives, M. G. Fisk, Dr. Berghaus, G. Carlberg, Mrs. Carlberg, R. Kipling, Mrs. Kipling, Miss L. Purdy, Mrs. C. Georgi, Master Freddie Georgi, Mrs. A. J. McIlhargy, Miss Rose Herrera, Miss Julia Alesandri, J. R. Kilburn, Miss Mattie C. Kilburn, Miss Helen Y. Smith, Miss Maxwell, N. Bawim, Mrs. E. J. Peckham, Miss Abbie Peckham, Robert Looney, Miss Kate Looney, nurse, and 2 children, Chas. Well, E. G. Tuttle, H. Ainsworth, Mrs. Chas. Churchill, Master Willis Clark Churchill, and infant, Miss Alice Churchill, Mrs. R. G. Cooper, J. G. Determan, G. M. Herancourt and friend, Mr. Dalmee, J. Myers and family, F. H. Karcher, Mr. Fraser, Gustave Meriam, Mrs. J. W. Scott and family, P. Cleggan, Miss M. Danbeck, J. P. Abadens, Mrs. Abadens, and child, V. R. Buck, J. B. Moss, John Miller, L. N. Newell, L. R. Martin, Miss Mary O. Martin, Charles A. Smith, James H. Caton.

Per steam-ship Italia for Glasgow.—John Murphy, Samuel G. Ostrander, Wm. Nowool, Freeman H. Smith, Gilbert V. Hunter, Andrew Turnbull, Wm. Moarn, Abram W. Lander, Miss Kate P. Duncan, Miss Anna W. Heath, Rev. Wm. J. Wright and lady, Miss Jessie E. Wright, Master John McN. Wright, John Duncan, Stafford R. W. Heath, Edward L. Oliphant, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, H. Seville and lady, Robt. Y. Mabee, Miss Mary Mabee, Miss Mary Favel, Paul Iveson and lady, John McCormick and lady, Master Stephen McCormick, John McCartney, Mrs. Mary J. Mead, Miss Ann Marks, Arthur H. Kenrick, Miss Annie Kenrick, James Knowles, Mrs. Mary A. Downey, Miss Elizabeth O'Brien, Master Robert Bradley, Master Frederick Bradley, Miss Alice Downing, Mrs. Marion Griffith, Miss Lillie Perry, Rev. Thomas Armitage, Lewis P. Judson, Miss Susie Armitage, Miss Theresa Judson, Miss Nanie L. Newell, John McKeggie and lady, Chas. E. Ward and lady, Mrs. Jane Bradley and infant, Matthew Hill and lady, Joseph Reynolds and lady, Mr. Ferguson.

Per steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—Thos. Gibson, L. C. Silver, Mrs. Jubb and infant, Mme. Bachem, Mrs. Garcia, 2 children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hager and child, W. W. Balch, W. W. Batchelder, W. W. Batchelder, Jr., Echo Davis and wife, Miss Annie Wood, Miss Pauline Richards, Mrs. Durand, Mrs. Beecroft, Miss Jenny Bateman, Mrs. S. F. Cameron, Wm. H. Alderson, J. W. Kirkham, W. Howe, J. Edward Mallet, Miss Ellen Howe, Miss Lully Rowe, Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Mrs. McCutcheon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. McFarland, Mr. Banner, G. de Wesserly, John H. Briton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Pitman, George H. Pitman, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Pesch, A. W. J. Jone and wife, Thomas Owens, Miss Owens, Carl Norman, J. D. Chamberlain.

Per Steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Santermeister, Mrs. Joseph Roberts, Miss Hewitt, Senora Saus, Mme. Beaufort, J. W. Garndorn and wife, A. Ono, J. L. Oliver, W. H. Williams, Signor Moriami and wife, Mr. Hunter, wife, two children, and infant, Geo. Ayres, Mrs. Geo. Ayres, Miss Applegate, A. G. Lamadred, Juan N. Famayo, T. Welsh and wife, Mrs. L. H. Roberts and son, A. Suchard, James Russell, M. J. Alexander, wife, and servant, W. B. Healy, Rev. Wm. Dearr, D. W. Bliss, Peter Wisinger, Mr. Gallagher and wife, Miles S. Cutting, Oliver Vaughton, C. P. Seymour, P. Murphy, Mr. Shannon, J. F. Manes, Mrs. Thomas Brewer, Miss Condon.

Per steam-ship Lapland, for Bristol.—Wm. H. Brinkworth, Mrs. Wm. H. Brinkworth, W. J. Brinkworth, Misses Amy and Lily Brinkworth, Mrs. A. B. Yadlock, A. D. Balen, Mrs. Scott and infant, Miss Scott, John Overton, T. R. Sixsmith, Thomas Knight.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship India, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Sudden, Mrs. J. McIlheran, Mrs. C. Maguire and child, Mrs. Reed, Miss E. T. Reed, Dr. P. B. Reed, John D. Reed, S. S. Reed, Miss H. McCaffrey, David Pearson, J. W. Meeks, Michael Reilly, John Law, J. H. Vosburg.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—A. Soisuf and wife, H. Farcas, Mrs. Dykerman, T. Ferguson, Joseph Gane and wife, Miss Gane, J. H. Williams, H. Bright, Jr., O. D. Nathans, Francis Nichols, F. T. Vetterlein, S. O. Ogden, A. C. Thorburn, J. Webb, F. Tierny, Miss Ella Flagg, J. W. Benson, J. F. Pratt, J. Corcroft and wife, Miss Emma Wilson, Miss Flora Stevens, H. R. Kellog, J. S. Arnold and wife, E. M. Arlington, C. G. Winslow and wife, Philip Anderson.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—W. C. Snow, John Stokel, C. V. Hutchins, Mrs. James and infant, 2 Misses James, Mr. James, Master James, Miss Sarah Cloud, Miss Annie Davis, John Samson.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Crompton, John Hamilton, Miss Anne Gallen, Mrs. M. E. Connell, J. Metzler, Alex. Black, Mrs. Mary Kelley, 2 daughters and son, G. H. Davis, Thos. Garland and wife, Mrs. T. F. Jewell, nurse and infant, Richard R. Snow, H. V. Clark, B. Ansley, C. W. Dymmock, J. M. Ten Bosch, Francis E. Hayward, Mrs. C. H. Rogers and child, Miss Florence Waterbury. Way Passengers—H. McClellan, Felix Manchie, wife and daughter, Chas. W. Abbott, P. C. Crompton, nurse and child, John Scott, V. A. Garcia, Mary E. Frey, Chas. W. Frey, H. N. Rudd, G. W. De Sano and wife, E. M. Stevenson, J. O. Bradford, Walter J. Ford, Henry Roberson.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......4:32 | Sun sets......7:24 | Moon sets.12:05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...11:40 | Gov.Island 12:29 | Hell Gate..1:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, May 31.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; St. Thomas, (Br.,) Drakeford, Liverpool, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Claribel, (Br.,) Bayle, Savanilla, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; George Washington, Quick, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Hebe, (Norw.,) Hill, London, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks N. C. Kingaard, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Penarth Roads, Funch, Edye & Co; Wellana, (Ger.,) Vogelsang, Naples, C. Luling & Co.; D. McPherson, Doody, Gibraltar for orders, Bird, Perkins & Job; Fannie H. Loring, Loring, Cadiz, (Spain,) Miller & Houghton; Thor, (Norw.,) Carlsen, Elsinore for orders, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Mary Ida, (Br.,) Gardner, Curacoa, W. I., Boyd & Hincken; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Bridgeton, Dright & Platt; Selma Stanford, (Ital.,) Paliero, Gibraltar and Malta, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. H. V. Crandall, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., J. A. Hersey; Burdett Hart, Brooks, Fernandina, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Carrie Bentley, Falkenberg, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Porto Plata, Smith, Cape Hayti, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Rambler, Coleman, Baracoa, I. R. Staples.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Kron Prins Friedrich Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Erdmann, Bremen May 14, via Southampton 17th, with mdse. and 819 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow May 17, via Moville 18th, with mdse. and 557 passengers to Henderson Bros. May 30, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 38, passed a Hamburg steam-ship bound E.; same date, off Nantucket, a schooner-rigged side-wheel steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Sherman, Baker, New-Orleans May 24, with mdse. and passengers to Fred Baker. May 27, five miles S. of Cape Florida, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of Mexico, hence for Havana; May 29, spoke whaling-schr. Petrel, off Cape Hatteras, cruising.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., May 28, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah May 27, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. May 29, off Cape Hatteras, passed steam-ship Leo, hence for Savannah; same time passed steam-ship Columbia, hence for Havana; 30th, at 9:30 A. M., lat. 73, lon. 74 40, signalized steam-ship City of Havana, do., for do.; same date, at 10 A. M., passed steam-ship General Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Ship Richard Robinson, Stetson, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Richardson. May 14, lat. 50, lon. 37.14, spoke ship Hudson, from London, for New-York; same date, &c., spoke bark Sappho, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Boston; same date, &c., spoke bark Thor, (Norw.,) from ——, for ——; May 30, off Nantucket, spoke schr. Amos Walker, bound N.

Ship Nile, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Newcomb, Liverpool 38 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. May 17, lat. 40 04, lon 55, spoke ship City of Perth, (Br.,) hence for London.

Bark Nordboen, (Norw.,) Haagensen, Middlesboro 47 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark D. McPherson, (of Halifax,) Doody, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Bark Hudson, Vaughan, Cadiz 39 ds., with wine and salt to B. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Folkvang, (Norw.,) Tausen, Newcastle 43 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark David, (Ital.,) Bozzo, Trappani, 71 ds. with salt to order.

Bark Tacito, (Ital.,) Rasmussen, Genoa 58 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Phillips & Son.

Bark Eblana, (of St. John, N. B.,) Scott, Hamburg 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark L. Invidia, (Ital.,) Lauro, Palermo 63 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. A. E. Reynolds, Palmer, Virginia.

Bark Moderato, (Ital.,) Mauri, Trappani March 29, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson.

Brig Nuova Marietta, (Ital.,) Magliocco, London 56 ds., with mdse. to order. Made a southern passage, and had variable weather.

Brig Asteria, (of Brixham,) Cox, Palermo 53 ds., with fruit to Wm. H. Westervelt & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. May 12, lat. 32, lon. 44, exchanged signals with a German bark, showing letters J. C. B. P., Commercial code, from Liverpool, for Hampton Roads, 32 ds. out.

Brig Abbie Clifford, Clifford, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Anna, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McNutt, Bilboa 33 ds., with iron ore and empty barrels to Fischer & Keller.

Brig Mattie B. Russell, (of Portland,) York, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar and melado to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Chanticleer, (of London,) Morrison, Bahia 35 ds., with sugar to Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Parana, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Arecebo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Providence.

Brig Reporter, Ryder, South Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. Austin, Hall, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Brandywine, Green, Bridgeport.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Mapes, New-Haven.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Union Flag, Frisbie, New-Haven.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Brooks, Cromwell.

Schr. D. C. Forester, Pettis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. Tillie C. Smith, Dissiton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sallie T. Charlton, Trefethen, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Babbitt, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ada Ames, Haddings, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Prudence, Halsey, Fall River.

Schr. Ella Barnes, Bearse, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Hoyt, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rienzi, Coblagh, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Kent, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Baker Smith, Wickford.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Borden, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Fitch, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Golden Ray, Overton, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Conklin, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Terrill, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen P. Jones, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Onward, Atey, Dighton.

Schr. Targuin, Rogers, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Willie Martin, Hall, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. E. & J. Oakley, Newman, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. James Potter, Handy, Providence.

Schr. Light Boat, Wood, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Jameson, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Annie B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth, with lumber to Wayden & Co.

Schr. Geo. Shattuck, Matthews, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. E. Stanley, Ferris, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Silver Spray, (new,) Mongon, Addison 3 ds., with lime to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlin, Adams, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Hamblin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Pierce, Cromwell.

Schr. Maria, Barbour, Westerly.

Schr. Fredonia, Sears, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Rockett, Bristol, with lumber to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. L. Holway, Haskell, Jonesport, with paving to order.

Schr. J. S. Lanphrey, Higgins, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. John Manlove, Carr, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington.

Schr. Adrianna, Meady, Gardiner, with lumber to order.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgport.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Emilie Bell, Kelly, East Falmouth.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Odber, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Alpine, Marshall, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mary Clark, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Trimmer, Hyde, Stamford.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chance Shot, Dolsall, Greenport.

Schr. Joseph Ross, Paull, Taunton.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Shaw, Providence.

Schr. Vesta, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Newport.

Schr. L. Sturtevant, Strout, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. Lavinia F. Warren, Johnson, Demerara, 24 days, with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Mattie E. Taber, ——, Washington, D. C.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Newbury, Baltimore.

Schr. Jas. Potter, Handy, Providence.

Schr. Vapor, Bell, Providence.

Schr. Gettysburg, Corson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Hull, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Providence, for Haverstraw.

Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. S. D. Pitts, Williams, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Estelle, Furnias, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Fisher, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Deming, Mitchell, Providence.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Bell, Providence.

Schr. R. Flower, Dickens, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Samie S. McKown, (of Boothbay,) Parsons, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pines to B. J. Wenberg.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Baltic, Parthia, City of London and Italy, for Liverpool; California and Italia, for Glasgow; Lapland, for Bristol, Eng.; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Claribel, for Turk's Island, &c.; Clyde, for Galveston; George Washington and General Meade, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Zodiac, for Morehead City, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 31.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; barks Tremont, from Rosario; Magdalena, from Marseilles; Fraternitas, from Cadiz; Caribou, from Hoboken; brigs Amalia, from Glasgow; Moses Rogers, from Cienfuegos; Minnehaha, from Cienfuegos; schr. Annie Bliss, from Cardenas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 31.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31.—Arr. brig Idea, from Montevideo, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, brig Lizabel, from Mayaguez; schr. Peerless, from Porto Rico; ship Dominion, from Southampton; brig Glenora, from the West Indies; schrs. Mineola, from Porto Rico; Lethe C., from Mayaguez.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 31.—Passed out yesterday, brigs Christine, for the Baltic; St. Elmo, for St. Jago; E. A. Bernard, for Cuba; Two Marys, for Curacoa; Glance and B. C. Wright, for the West Indies.

Arr. bark Traveler and brig Geo. Lattimer, from Baltimore, bound out. A north-east gale prevails.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 31.—Arr. steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 31.—Arr. schr. N. B. Mahoney, from Boston; steam-ship Leo, from New-York; bark Hindoo, from Liverpool.

Sld. steam-ships Huntsville and San Salvador, for New-York, and Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 31.—Arr. schrs. Governor Burton, Philadelphia, for Boston; Charlotte Fish, James River, for do.; Napoleon, New-York, for Portland; Laura Robinson, do., for Lynn; Forest, South Amboy, for Rockport, Me.; Dwight Davidson, Elizabethport, for Danvers; General Scott, do., for Salem; S. L. Townsend, Georgetown, S. C., for Kennebunk; Marietta Smith, Philadelphia, for Nantucket.

European Marine News.

BRISTOL, May 31.—The Great Western line steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Western, from New-York May 15, arr. here yesterday. The steam-ship Lady Lycett, of the same line sld. hence on the 28th inst. for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, May 31.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Montreal, sld. from this port for New-York yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—The Cunard line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York May 21, arr. here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

MOVILLE, May 31.—The Anchor line steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Small, from New-York May 17, for Glasgow, arr. in this harbor to-day.

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